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U. S. Aid in Jobs Urged; Nazis Draft Housewives; Memo: Auto Tax Due July 1

The World's Day—May 29, 1944

Boston: Job-Making Requirements Outlined

Job-making after the war to give full employment requires immediate preparations by Government, as private industry cannot produce all the jobs needed, David Dubinsky declared in his presidential address opening the annual convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. [Page 2.]

Another week of drought will result in a serious situation for Massachusetts agriculture, jeopardizing hay and other crops, Commissioner of Agriculture Louis A. Webster said today, but at the moment no great damage has resulted from the prolonged dry spell.

Opening of Massachusetts State recreational areas to the public tomorrow was announced today by Raymond J. Kenney, Commissioner of Conservation. [Page 2.]

War Stamps and Bonds amounting to $2,400 have been purchased by the earnings of sixth grade pupils of the Winthrop L. Chenery School, Belmont, and will buy an amphibian jeep. Five months ago the same class purchased a jeep that cost $1,339.

In Europe: German Housewives to Be Drafted

German housewives, formerly exempted from compulsory labor in munition factories, have now been drafted for that work under a new labor mobilization decree, the German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau reports.

Unrest in Bulgaria continues, according to reports reaching Istanbul which indicate that Dobri Bojilov has failed in an attempt to form a new Cabinet, just as Christo Kalfoff failed before him. Hitler is said to be demanding a Bulgarian break with Russia and more military assistance for the Nazis.

Greek unity is sought in two new appointments to the Greek Cabinet of men recently arrived in Cairo from Greece. Alexander Mylonas, leader of the Agrarian Democratic Party, has been made Navy Minister, and Peter Rallis sworn in as Minister of Air. Admiral Peter Voulgaris remains Commander in Chief of the Greek Fleet. The War Ministry has been retained by Prime Minister George Papandreou himself.

Marshal Henri Pétain has returned to Vichy from "his residence" near Paris, the Vichy Radio stated in a broadcast picked up by United States Government monitors.

Feeding of 80,000 civilians has been taken over by the Allies in 25 Italian towns recently liberated in the new Allied offensive, the British Radio reports in a broadcast picked up by CBS.

Gunar Lindvig, Quisling police inspector of Oslo, who once declared he would not spare his own brother if he resisted the "new order," has been shot, according to a Reuter report from London.

Travel from the Aaland Islands to Sweden has been banned and exit permits for Sweden will be issued only in exceptional cases, the German Transocean News Agency states.

Washington: Auto Use Tax Stamp on Sale June 10

The $5 automobile use tax stamps for the coming year will go on sale on June 10 in post offices and offices of Internal Revenue Collectors. To be displayed on windshields, they will cover the tax for the year beginning July 1.

Dingle Foot, Parliamentary Secretary to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, has arrived for conversations with United States officials on economic warfare, the British Information Service announced.

Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel demanded an "open" trial soon as proposed legislation allowing more time for courts-martial of the two former Pearl Harbor commanders advanced in both houses. The House Rules Committee approved a year's extension from June 7, while the Senate Judiciary Committee voted to act on June 5 on a resolution setting Sept. 8 as the deadline.

Appropriation of $90,130 by Congress was asked by President Roosevelt to reimburse government employees in foreign service for property lost because of war conditions.

Overriding protests of Senator Reed (R) of Kansas the Senate approved salary increases of 5 to 20 per cent for postmasters now receiving up to $8,000 a year.

National: Sub Chaser Launched in Wisconsin

A submarine chaser was launched at the Leathem D. Smith Shipbuilding Company yards, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Mrs. Julia Somoza, mother of Nicaragua's President, arrived in New Orleans by Pan-American Clipper after a 1,750-mile flight from Managua. Accompanied by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Amada Campos Somoza, she is bound for Washington.

Southern Pacific: Roosevelt Invitation Weighed

The Australian Government is considering an invitation from President Roosevelt to attend a United and Associated Nations Monetary Conference in July, Acting Prime Minister Francis Forde has announced.

Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand is now visiting New Zealand troops in Italy on his way home from the conference of Empire Prime Ministers in London.

Americas: Revolution Breaks Out in Ecuador

A revolution broke out among military forces and civilians in Quito, Ecuador, under a movement led by supporters of Velasco Ibarra, former President who is in exile and has been living near the Ecuadoran border in Colombia.

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Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds call Hub. 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest street bin.

Term Charwomen On the Way Out?

LONDON, May 29 (AP)—British legislators are beginning to grasp the fact that much turns on a name. Announcement has been made in Parliament by Edgar Granville, Member for an East Suffolk division, that he will ask the Secretary of the Treasury if the latter will see to it that Members of "the Government's Minor and Manipulative Trades Association of the Office of Cleaners are referred to as such, and not as charwomen or charladies."

Mr. Granville will present the view that the term charwomen or charladies does not give adequate indication of their status—moreover, it is resented.

Louisiana House Gets Bill To Ban Male Coat and Tie

BATON ROUGE, La., May 29 (AP)—Male wearing of coats or ties would be illegal in Louisiana between June 1 and Oct. 1—Sundays and weddings excepted—under a bill introduced in the House last night by Representative Vail M. Delony of Lake Providence.

The measure would make any violation a misdemeanor and have judges direct sheriffs to seize offending coats and ties and turn them over to the United States Rehabilitation Commission "for use where needed."

Memorial Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on May 30, a legal holiday.

City Manager Plan Paying Dividends

City Manager Government in Cambridge paid another dividend today as it was announced that the City's 1944 tax rate had been reduced to $37.90, or $2 less than the 1943 figure. City Manager John B. Atkinson said the new rate means a total reduction in the last two and a half years of $8.40.

Debts have been reduced $4,500,000 since the new form of city government was instituted, and employees have received an average increase in salaries of $300 a year. [Details: Page 2.]

Few Layoffs Forecast On Longer Week

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Few workers are likely to be released from less essential jobs by the 48-hour week scheduled for less essential industry in Greater Boston June 21, officials of the War Manpower Commission said today. The gain they expect will come through unessential business generally stopping the hiring of new workers and letting the available supply go to the essential plants where they are greatly needed.

This is the way the 48-hour week has worked out elsewhere, WMC leaders reported. War industry has got very few new workers who were dropped by nonessential concerns moving up to a 44 or 48 hour week.

But the needs of the less essential companies for more help were reduced by their having to work the people they already had longer hours. So it is anticipated that most of the unessential establishments around Boston will be out of the labor market for some time to come.

No Shift Expected

It is very unlikely that the 48-hour week will lead to shifting Boston out of Group II, where it now stands in the ratings of the WMC as an area of labor stringency, it is also stated. Certainly no move of this kind is foreseen right away.

Close to 500,000 employees are to be found in the less essential industry of Greater Boston, according to the WMC figures. Many of these are working 40 hours and less a week. Those in essential

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Fifth Army Only 16 Miles From Rome; Bombers Cross Reich to Hit Poland; Allies Sweep Toward Biak Air Strips

Attack on South Pacific isle puts U. S. forces within 700 miles of Philippines.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

ALLIED ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS ON NEW GUINEA, May 29—The expected capture of the airfields on Biak Island, where Gen. Douglas MacArthur's ground forces landed on May 27, will shortly give the 5th Air Force practical control over the entire sea area separating Dutch New Guinea and the Philippines.

Unescorted bombers operating from the three serviceable air strips at Mokmer, Sorido, and Borokoe—all on the south coast of Biak—will be able to blockade all enemy shipping to New Guinea. This latest hop along the Dutch New Guinea coast also will bring within Allied bombing range the strong Japanese air base at Halmahera and the Japanese naval base at Ambon.

The Biak air strips, which lie about 15 miles east of the landing beachhead, are considered better constructed and far more strategically located than the Hollandia strips. They undoubtedly will be the most important advanced Allied air base for some time to come.

Dawn Landing

The landing, which was made at dawn, followed the usual pattern of amphibious operations in this area. Disembarking from small troop carriers covered by naval shelling and air bombardment, the Sixth Army seized Bosnik, on the southeast coast, overcoming minor resistance.

An unusual aspect of the landing was the presence of numerous coral reefs which forced the unloading of LST's by small lighters.

Ground troops, which already have covered half the distance westward to the air strips, are reported today to be so far unopposed. Eastward, scattered enemy resistance, mostly by snipers, is being quickly overcome.

Although enemy ground forces originally planned strong defen-

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

By a Staff Artist

Allies Press Ahead Toward Rome

Black line indicates advancing Allied positions in Italy, with arrows showing points of attacks.

Japanese troops again peril Changsha, plan to bar Allies from Eastern China seen.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The Allied Fifth Army has driven to within 16 miles of Rome, and 1,000 Britain-based American bombers, escorted by 1,200 fighters, have flown clear across Germany to bomb aircraft factories in Poland and the Eastern Reich.

In Italy, the advancing Allied armies are moving against four strongholds in the Nazi defense system before Rome—Campoleone, northeast of the Anzio beachhead; Valmontone on the shell-torn Via Casilina; Velletri on the Via Appia, and Lanuvia, where the Alban Hills rise from the Pontine Plain.

The Germans have been counterattacking at all four points, but the Allied tidal wave rolls on. According to General Alexander's headquarters, three of 18 German divisions have been virtually destroyed since the offensive got under way on May 11, and more than 15,000 prisoners have been taken.

In all probability the Nazi counterattacks represent an effort to hold the Via Casilina open to Marshal Kesselring's eight divisions still in the south. The Via Casilina is not the only "escape route" open to these Germans, but it is the most direct.

The spectacular bomber and fighter flight across Germany follows a 36-hour period in which 12,000 Allied planes dropped an incredible weight of 14,500 tons of bombs on German-held territory. Yesterday the greatest fleet of United States daylight bombers ever sent aloft destroyed 93 German fighters, against a loss of 34 bombers and 13 fighters, in attacks on synthetic oil plants and other industrial targets in Central Germany.

While the cross-Germany flight was under way, other American bombers from the south attacked the Vienna and Wiener Neustadt areas in Austria.

American airmen, by the way, are now using a new kind of bomb which explodes nine ten-thousandths of a second after impact. It is intended to destroy machinery inside a factory, and bombardiers can control its explosion down to one ten-thousandth part of a second.

Meanwhile, the news from the Far East is both disturbing and gratifying.

The disturbing reports come from China, where Chinese armies are fighting desperately to thwart what appears to be one of the most ambitious Japanese offensives in seven years. Japanese troops in four columns have pushed down the Hankow-Canton railroad to within 80 miles of Changsha. Apparently the Japanese hope to gain full control of the rail line and subsequently seal off all Eastern China against future Allied use as a base to bomb Japan.

In the Southwest Pacific, however, General MacArthur's forces continue to press forward on Biak Island, off northwestern Dutch New Guinea, in spite of increasing Japanese opposition. The American goal is control of three airfields just west of Bosnek, where a beachhead was established May 27. Possession of these fields will put Allied bombers only 880 miles from Mindanao in the Philippines and 600 miles south of Palau, Nipponese headquarters in the South Seas.

Hum of War Plants to Mark Observances of Memorial Day

Most war plants in the Greater Boston area will continue to produce the weapons of war tomorrow as many Massachusetts cities and towns observe Memorial Day.

Parades, pageants and special ceremonies in honor of those who have given their lives in the nation's wars will be held all over the State, and, in a number of instances, monuments will be unveiled commemorating those who have fallen in World War II. Many heroes of the present war will take part in the observances.

Tribute was paid yesterday to heroes of the nation's seven wars in special services on the Boston Common, with particular honor being given the 599 Boston men who have been reported killed in this war.

Tomorrow night Representative John W. McCormack, House Majority Leader, and Mayor Tobin will pay their respects to servicemen by visiting the American Theater Wing Stage Door Canteen of Boston. Boyd Tollinton, Acting British Consul-General, Rabbi David B. Alpert of Temple Israel, Lieut. Willard Jefferson, Negro chaplain at Camp Miles Standish, and Protestant and Roman Catholic navy chaplains will speak briefly. The Boston Park Department is providing stage decorations for the occasion.

Arthur W. Crosbie and his V. F. W. Junior Band of Malden will provide music and four World War II veterans from Post 639, V. F. W., will form a color guard. Louise Tucker will sing the Lord's Prayer.

Entertainers of the evening will include the Tremont Plaza Orchestra, the Jan Veen dancers, the Rosebud Trio from Jimmy Kelley's Theatrical Revue, Ted Cole, of WNAC; Eva Connors, accordianist, and the Twinkle Toe dancers, WMEX; Bobby Rosaler, a New York tenor; Buckland, the magician; Sid Reinherz, WCOP, in piano sketches; Hum and Strum,

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Fissures Home Fronts In Germany and France

New, firsthand information on the state of the home front in the Reich indicates that the German intellectuals have been rendered so apathetic by Nazi repression that they are only qualified to afford weak and partial assistance to the Allies in restoring a de-Nazified Germany to its feet. Equally valuable information from German-held France shows how German failure to understand French people has destroyed every possibility of collaboration with them. Articles by Mr. Zaugg and by Miss Cannell, who has just returned on the Gripsholm, on other aspects of the situation, appeared in the issue of May 27.

By Kathleen Cannell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The "technique of confusion" is important in Nazi propaganda.

This may be effective in Germany, where the people seem blindly to believe anything that is told them with enough apparent authority. It might even succeed for a time in a country like our own, where people pass so quickly from one sensation to another that they don't always take time to check up.

But with analytical Frenchmen, it didn't go down at all. It got them to arguing, and points were brought out that the Germans would have preferred to remain obscure. It had the final result of making them believe nothing at all that any German said.

Paris Styles Assailed

Nazi "bigwigs" gave many plausible press conferences. You came away from them fired with hope for the future. You visioned all the lions and lambs of the Eastern Hemisphere lying down together—until you read the papers the week after.

Here is one example of this. The head of the German Economic Commission in Occupied France gave a special conference about the Paris couture (dressmaking). He admitted the economic and artistic importance of the great Paris stylists to France and to the world; and solemnly promised to defend them, "within the limits permitted by the situation."

In the next number of the Paris edition of the German review, Signal, appeared an article, signed

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

By Ernest Zaugg

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, May 29—Even the German intellectuals today are giving little thought for the postwar morrow. Free thought has become so frustrated by the Nazi ideology that there is rarely any discussion about or planning for the kind of a Germany that might be built up after the war.

This is what made perhaps the deepest impression on a Swiss journalist, just returned home after a six-month stay in the Reich.

"They are almost like children," he said. "Eleven years of life under Nazi rule have made them lose any interest in politics, any concern for world problems, and almost any sense of responsibility."

He said he doubted that the German intellectuals, if left to themselves, as after the last war, would be able to run Germany. He thought, however, that they could be of some use for the re-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Allied Navies Laid Base Of Road to Rome

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Area

EN ROUTE TO ROME, May 29—Scenes behind the last advancing Allied battle line in Italy are the greatest tribute to the work of the Allied navies.

Thousands of soldiers from various countries, thousands of vehicles of various kinds—forming a cavalcade that has to be seen to be believed—are here because sailors brought them here.

That this prodigious job could be done successfully gives some idea of the degree of immunity these precious cargoes enjoyed both at Anzio and behind the main front.

If the Germans had control of the skies they certainly would have had unprecedented opportunities to do a vast amount of damage among Allied concentrations of material of all kinds. But they didn't have it.

The weight of this material is now being hurled against the Germans by the great armies with immense and diverse supplies necessary for keeping men and vehicles in continuous effective action.

One Ship in 400

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Mediterranean, May 29 (Reuter)—Allied control of the

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Hull Confers With Senators On Shape of Peace to Come

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 29—Behind closed doors, Secretary of State Cordell Hull today talked over with the postwar subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations committee the shape of the peace to come.

The meeting was the fifth at which the Secretary has been expounding and promoting an Anglo-American plan for a postwar international organization, under the leadership of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China.

By early consultation with Senate leaders, the President and State Department hope to avoid the fate that befell the League of Nations Covenant when President Wilson brought it home to the Senate for approval.

Difficult Selling Job

From information that has leaked out of the executive sessions, it appears that Secretary Hull has had something of a selling job on his hands but that he has cause for expecting to win out in the end.

As explained by Prime Minister Winston Churchill last week, the discussions now under way contemplate the setting up of a general international organization, along the lines of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

While all nations, large and small, would have a part in setting the policies of the organization, primary responsibility for day-to-day actions would be vested in a four-power United Nations council composed of the United States, Russia, Great Britain and China. There also would be a director who, in effect, would be an international servant, corresponding to Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA.

Visit No Surprise

Since both political parties in the United States now are on record in favor of international cooperation to maintain the peace and Congress has committed itself in the Fulbright and Connally resolutions, the Senate committee was not surprised when Secretary Hull arrived at the Capitol with the proposed outline in his briefcase.

Doubts have been raised, it is reported, about the timing of the establishment of the new organi-

Continued on Page 13, Column 4

South 'Cooks Up' 'Watermelon Spud'

CLEWISTON, Fla., May 29 (AP)—Sweet potatoes as big as watermelons will be turned into starch when the United States Sugar Corporation opens its $7,000,000 starch house here next fall.

Don't let your mouth start watering, though. They aren't edible.

The new enterprise will form a new source for starch needed in a number of war industries, and give the rich everglades growing district a new crop.

Sugar Corporation officials said the area can produce all of the potatoes needed to supply the starch house, and there will be no market for potatoes grown in other parts of the South.

Reconversion Role Demanded by States; Dewey Urged to Tell All—Says Nothing

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HERSHEY, Pa., May 29—For the entire 48 states of the Union, Gov. Earl Warren of California today demanded of the Federal Government "a full working partnership" in every phase of the postwar task of reconverting America's vast war machine to peacetime production and employment.

Delivering the major speech at the opening session of the 36th annual Governors' Confeernce here today, Mr. Warren, who will keynote the Republican Convention in Chicago a month hence, declared that the states must share in both the decisions and the administration of the national agency which will carry out the huge job of reconversion.

National policy in this vital matter should, he said, start with the states, not be imposed upon them—and he added:

"We, as governors, know—perhaps better than others—that peace may be as much a national crisis as war itself; that it will be, unless we prepare for it with equal precision and seriousness."

The whole impact of the first

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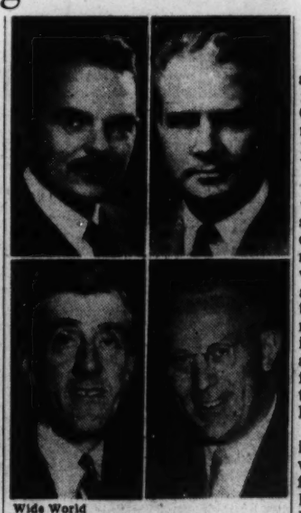

Wide World

Conference Keys

Top (left to right): Govs. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and John W. Bricker of Ohio. Bottom: Govs. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and Earl Warren of California.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HERSHEY, Pa., May 29—It was apparent today that if all the political talk at this year's Governors' Conference could be turned into natural gas it would float at least 100 barrage ballons over the White House.

It seems reasonable to suppose that none of the sometimes sly and sometimes slashing remarks of candidates, noncandidates, and innocent bystanders will find their way into the history books. But as material for a potential agate-type addendum to a minor footnote in the appendix of the political record of these times, perhaps a few of them should be captured for the public prints; and if so they would add up about as follows:

1. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, who is winning a Republican draft while claiming with a straight face that he is not a candidate, kept right at it, with an implacable smile, all day today. He refused to be baited by any of the previous jibes of Gov. John Bricker of Ohio into saying anything on anything, although after 37 questions elicited only experi-

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

Italy:

Fifth Army Pushes Closer to Rome

Fifth Army troops stormed toward four Rome-line strongholds against fierce resistance, thrusting one wedge to within 16 miles of the Italian Capital.

Allied headquarters declared

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Cambridge Taxes Cut In City Manager Rule

Tax rates in Cambridge have been reduced $8.40 in the last 2½ years since the City Manager form of government was instituted to operate Cambridge municipal affairs, it was disclosed today.

The impressive record was announced by City Manager John B. Atkinson, who reported that the 1944 rate has been set at $37.90. This figure constitutes a reduction of $2 per thousands as compared with the 1943 rate.

In addition to these tax-rate reductions, the City's debt has been reduced about $4,500,000, or 46 per cent, in the last 2½ years, and for the first time in 50 years, no long-term debts have been incurred, he said.

Neither salaries nor postwar plans have suffered as a result of these economies for the city employees' salaries have been raised in excess of an average of $300 per year.

A total of $450,000 has been accumulated for construction work on the city water plant, in addition to a cash surplus in excess of $650,000 for other city projects in the postwar period.

Stable Labor Force

Several reasons were given by City Manager Atkinson for the progressive results. There has been no general replacement of employees except where absolutely necessary — an item which has eliminated about $600,000 per year from the pay roll.

The city has made a point of collecting the majority of its old bills. Cambridge closed the year with 95 per cent of its 1943 taxes collected and the smallest outstanding amount in history of previous years' uncollected taxes. In fact, no taxes over four years old remain uncollected, he said.

The City Manager pointed out that all public buildings have been painted and put in good condition by a maintenance crew made up of the City's own workers, which not only saved jobs for many workers, but also cut down the City's maintenance cost considerably.

Cash for New Equipment

More than $300,000 worth of new equipment has been purchased and paid for in hard cash instead of with borrowed money, as was done previous to the City Management system, he continued. Now, instead of having contractors build its streets, the City paves them with modern equipment at prices far below those obtainable on bid.

Cambridge, he added, is now one of the few cities of the Commonwealth that can boast of a new frequency modulation two-way police and fire radio which was installed when the two departments were completely modernized recently.

Ladies' Garment Workers Convene

By a Staff Photographer

David Dubinsky, President of the Union, With Boston Union Chorus Members

Notable labor union with 300,000 members opens its first wartime gathering in Boston today, having dispensed with conventions since 1940. A local chorus of 45 girls, members of the union, led in singing the National Anthem at the convention's start. (Left to right) Doris Kosin, Dorothy Blank, Emma Corvi, Camilla Pirozzi, and Mr. Dubinsky.

Federal Aid Held Vital To Postwar Jobs

Without strong governmental co-operation, industry will be unable to provide jobs for even most of the unemployed after the war, and it will therefore be the inescapable duty of government to see that people have jobs, David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, told its 25th annual convention at its opening here today.

"The encouragement of new industries, the generous support of small business enterprises which have suffered greatly during the war, the launching of great public works in the Nation, the States and communities, should command without delay the direct attention of the Government," Mr. Dubinsky said.

"Those who expect cutting of taxation to the bone in the years immediately after the war may be disappointed for the Government will need great sums not only to pay interest on the national debt but also to help place the national economy on its feet.

"Not since the Civil War will the American people be summoned to make such grave decisions as to our economic life, once the war is ended.

"We have reached the stage in our social development when democracy means more than political freedom and the right to vote," he added. "If our democracy is to live it must add the right to work. It must give economic rights and guarantees. And when we say economic rights, we mean the right to a living. We mean that we must do in peacetime what we have proved we can do in wartime. It means that there must not be 10,000,000 unemployed in our country. It means that our economy can produce to the full, with jobs for everyone, with a gross national production of nearly $200,000,000,000 and a high level of living for all."

Re-election of President Roosevelt was vigorously called for by the union President.

He declared his belief that a realignment of political forces was rapidly coming along in America, the liberals and progressives on one side against the conservatives and standpatters.

"A liberal labor political alignment on a national basis will emerge as the next logical step," he said. "The creation of the Liberal Party in New York State may stimulate a movement along such lines in other States."

Mr. Dubinsky disassociated his group from the Communists, saying that less than three years ago they branded President Roosevelt as a "war monger," while today they were super-patriots and shouted their loyalty to the President from the housetops. He applauded his union for going strongly against Communist leadership in its recent local elections.

Tobin Finds Path Eased With Hurley Only in Race

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Mayor Tobin's path to the Democratic nomination for Governor appeared considerably smoother today than it did a week ago.

Then the Boston Mayor appeared faced with a three-cornered fight for the position at the head of the party ticket with former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, sharp-tongued political opponent of the rough and tumble school, as one of his adversaries.

Now, with Mr. Kelly having left the gubernatorial contest to seek the party nomination for Attorney General, Mayor Tobin faces only State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley, who said at the outset that he would not campaign for the nomination.

The popular State Treasurer is not to be underestimated as a candidate, however. An able speaker, and possessor of a clean record as Treasurer of the Commonwealth, Mr. Hurley has the ability to provide a sharp contest for the Mayor.

Treasurer Hurley has long maintained that an all-out primary fight, with its sometimes accompanying disaffections, leaves the victor in a poor condition to meet his adversary in the election. This he would undoubtedly point out, is doubly true when the G. O. P. candidate is unopposed for his party's nomination and can "coast" through the primaries as is the case with Lieutenant- Governor Cahill.

Recently, however, Mr. Hurley has indicated that he would make several radio addresses in connection with his quest of the nomination for Governor and there are signs that he may conduct a fairly active campaign notwithstanding his earlier position.

The Tobin-Hurley contest will provide a further, and possibly more accurate test, of President Roosevelt's strength in Massachusetts than was shown by the recent Presidential Primaries. The young Boston Mayor has entered the race as an administration candidate. His opponent is one of the leading anti-Roosevelt Democrats.

With the issue so clearly cut there appears to be little doubt but what Mayor Tobin will receive support from the Political Action Committee of the C. I. O. which makes support of the Roosevelt administration one of the chief qualifications required for its endorsement.

"Peaches and Cream"

There used to be a saying used when things were going right that everything is "peaches and cream." Well that's the way it seems to be with the Democratic Party in Massachusetts today.

Confounding political observers who predicted a serious party rift over electing a chairman for the convention delegation, the Democrats met in Boston Saturday afternoon and resolved their problem by electing unanimously as chairman, first, Senator David I. Walsh, who withdrew, and then Representative John W. McCormack, who accepted.

Thus, in a demonstration of party amity, the likes of which hasn't been seen for sometime, the two leaders around whose heads the thunder of dissension was supposed to roll, became the center of the harmony movement with Representative McCormack nominating Senator Walsh and vice versa.

Senator Walsh was elected as one of the delegation's two members on the convention committee on resolutions, a post for which he expressed preference.

There were no "New Deal Democrats" or "Anti-New Deal Democrats" at Saturday's meeting and nobody brought up the subject of a fourth term. It was just a happy family of plain Democrats—one of the happiest, in fact, in recent years.

John Bond

Six N. E. Men Receive Honors For Service in Army and Navy

War Activities of New England

Both the Army and the Navy announced awards and citations to three New Englanders in each service today.

Gallantry in actions during South Pacific engagements with Japanese forces brought the Silver Star medal to the following New England soldiers: Corporal Donald E. Alsbaugh of Hartford, Conn.; Pfc. Willard F. Russell of Caribou, Maine; Pfc. James P. Roche, posthumous, formerly of Somerville, Mass.

"For heroic services following the torpedoing and sinking of the U. S. S. Yorktown during the battle of Midway, June 4, 1942," Chief Pharmacist's Mate Walter T. Goldie of Brunswick, Maine, received the Bronze Star Medal from the Navy. Letters of commendation to two Bostonians in a Navy Armed Guard unit which shot down seven attacking enemy planes have been sent to Gunner's Mate, third class, Louis A. Clark and Gunner's Mate, third class, John F. Foley.

Navy 'E' Award

Employees of the Submarine Signal Company in Boston have been congratulated that their efforts have earned the fourth Navy "E" award from the Navy Board of Production Awards. Copies of a letter from Admiral C. C. Bloch, Chairman of the Board, have been given each employee stating that the award was made "due to the untiring efforts of the men and women" of the company to produce the equipment needed for victory.

Negro Musicians

Six New England Negro members of an Army ordnance unit in England are musicians in a 14-piece orchestra—one of the most popuiuar bands in the European Theater of operations. A dispatch explains that the men are following their musical hobby, only when not receiving, storing, and distributing ammunition to the combat troops.

The musicians are Sergeant Joseph H. Callender of Boston, Corporal C. V. Haynes of Boston, Private First Class William A. Hughie of New Haven, Conn., Private First Class Aloin Towlas of West Haven, Conn., Private First Class John Cruz of New Bedford, and Private Reginald H. Walley of Worcester.

Medal Awarded

From Army headquarters in Alaska comes word of the posthumous award of the Soldier's Medal for heroism to Corporal Wallace A. Walsh of Medford. Attempting to rescue the crew of a crashed and burning bomber in the Aleutians, Corporal Walsh was lost. The citation from Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., Alaskan Department headquarters, stated, in part: "The courage and self-sacrifice displayed by Corporal Walsh reflect great credit upon himself and the military service."

War Plants' Hum To Mark Events Of Memorial Day

Continued from Page 1

from the Seven Seas Restaurant; Miss Lilyan Mathews, Cambridge nurse-radio singer; Jimmy Macoletta, Auburndale boy tap dancer; "Right and Wrong Bros. in a Bunch of Trouble," from R. H. Stearns' revue; the Mal Camerons, magic act; and Trudie Manning, Roxbury singer.

Salvation Army Drive Leader Is Curren

In an announcement from Col. Richard F. Stretton, New England Commander of the Salvation Army, Arthur G. Curren, President of the Arthur G. Curren Company, has been named general chairman for 1944-45 of the Greater Boston Annual Maintenance Appeal of the Salvation Army.

Mr. Curren recently was elected President of the Boston Rotary Club and is an active worker on the Greater Boston Advisory Board for the Salvation Army.

N. E. Weather 'Good' For Memorial Day

By the Associated Press

The Boston Weather Bureau reported today "there will be good weather" throughout New England on Memorial Day.

Temperatures in Boston will range up to 74, the Bureau said. Inland and Southern New England may run a few degrees higher while Northern New England will hover around 72.

No rain was in sight.

There's Room For Big Travel Over Holiday

Contrary to general public opinion railroad officials representing lines serving Cape Cod and northern New England today said that as far as they could see there would be adequate room on coach trains running to and from these areas over the holiday.

Although no extra trains can be put on, due to the Office of Defense Transportation regulations, those available are considered capable of handling whatever additional business comes their way, according to the railroad men.

N. E. Relatively Well Fixed

Military travel to northern New England is comparatively light when viewed with other sections of the country, local transportation men agree. Therefore, both the trains and the busses can absorb a large number of holiday travelers without overflowing.

Reserved-seat travel, on the other hand, is sold out, the rail men said, but this is usually the case on most summer week ends or over holidays.

The bus lines, which have been making their runs with numbers of empty seats, are experiencing a little rush in business but there is no indication that anybody who wants to spend the holiday in New Hampshire, Vermont, or Maine will be left behind.

Many Already Away

Inasmuch as New England's summer season unofficially opened over the past week end, many persons were off on Saturday for a two weeks' sojourn at their favorite inn or hotel. This, transportation officials point out, helps ease what could have been a fairly busy holiday when people started returning to their homes.

While most of New England resorts usually wait until the first week in June before opening for the season, a large number of them opened last week end. These inns and hotels reported near capacity houses for over the holidays.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair weather tonight and Tuesday, somewhat cooler tonight. Little temperature change Tuesday, gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Tuesday, little change in temperature tonight. Temperatures inland will be a few degrees higher Tuesday.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday, little temperature changes tonight, temperature a few degrees higher Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Tuesday, somewhat cooler tonight, temperatures inland a few degrees higher on Tuesday.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:53 p. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Tuesday, 6:08 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Tuesday, 6:46 p. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Wednesday, 7:01 a. m.; height 8.3 feet.

Informed Public Opinion Held As Vital to Peace Maintenance

Developing an informed public opinion in support of international organization is essential to the maintenance of peace, Miss Kathleen Courtney, Vice-Chairman of the League of Nations Union, declared upon her arrival in Boston today.

"Educating the public may not sound very exciting," she said, when interviewed at the home of a friend, "but after all that is the whole problem of democracy. Only with an informed public opinion can we get any democracy behind any form of international organization. However slow the process, it has to be done."

In the United States for a brief visit, Miss Courtney has been speaking through the Middle West on behalf of a union of independent states in which the nations which have power will undertake to use their forces for the maintenance of peace.

British anxiety lest the United States fail to co-operate in a postwar world organization was largely dispelled, she said, by the Moscow Declaration. Her talks aim to develop the proposals for international co-operation contained in that.

She thinks a nation can perfectly well join an international organization and give up some of its rights without giving up its sovereignty. She would define sovereignty as a "bundle of rights," and the bundle, she says, can be larger or smaller depending on which are conceded to the international organization.

She pointed out that nations are giving up some of their sovereignty all the time—if they join a postal union, for instance, or sign any international agreement. "And after all," she asked, "what use is sovereignty if a nation loses it entirely as have all the occupied countries?"

Miss Courtney is speaking informally this afternoon at a tea given at the World Peace Foundation by the Trustees of that organization and the Directors of the United Nations Association. On Thursday evening she will be the guest of the Boston Business and Professional Women's Club at a meeting at the Y. W. C. A. at 7 o'clock.

Miss Courtney came to America for this her fourth trip at the invitation of the United Nations Association, the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. and the Committee for the Participation of Women in Postwar Planning. She is chairman of the General Purposes Committee of the London International Assembly, an unofficial organization of allied nations which meets regularly to discuss postwar reconstruction, and also of the International sub-committee of the Women's Liaison Committee for the Training of Allied Women in Social Welfare.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, through T8, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Red Stamps U8, V8, and W8 will become valid June 4; good indefinitely.

Cooking fats and oils and all meats, except beef steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through Q8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps R8 through V8 will become valid June 1; good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Roosevelt Vacation Gives Gifford 'Relief'

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts expressed to the House today "relief" to learn that President Roosevelt "could depart from Washington for a month and the war could still go on."

"Perhaps he could depart forever from Washington and the war effort still would go on," he said.

Mr. Gifford said that if Mr. Roosevelt is elected to a fourth term he will tell his district, "You can say good-by to our form of government."

He made his comments in a speech, a rarity for Mr. Gifford, who seldom takes the floor.

He referred to the President's recent vacation in the South.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Harry C. Browne, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, in Liberty Hall, at 8 p. m.

Tuesday

Mrs. Mary Sayward will speak on "American Paintings" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Wednesday

Miss Alice Maginnis will talk on "Buddhist Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4. Radio Timetable: Page 4.

No Holiday in Enrolling

The United States Maritime Service Enrolling Office, 177 Milk Street, Boston, will be open as usual tomorrow.

Bay State Parks Set to Open

Formal opening of State parks and recreation areas for the summer season will be held tomorrow, Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, announced today.

Pointing out that the recent disastrous forest fires had not affected any of the State park areas, Mr. Kenney said that indications were that the outdoor playgrounds would be used more extensively than ever this season. In addition to picnic areas, facilities will be available for tenting and swimming. Despite the manpower shortage, adequate personnel will be on hand to give proper service to the public, he said.

The Commissioner disclosed that servicemen and their families will receive special attention in the State forests and parks this year.

In an effort to make the State parks more attractive and available to young people, special provisions have been made for camping by Boy Scout groups and other youth organizations. This activity is under the direction of Edgar L. Gillett of the Division of Parks and Recreation.

Relaxation on driving curbs and lifting of coastal restrictions are expected to result in greater use of the Salisbury Beach Reservation, which will also open tomorrow, Commissioner Kenney said. This is the only ocean beach under control of the Department. It will be provided with adequate lifeguard personnel and safety precautions, he added.

Dr. Park Confers Degree on His Wife

NORTON, Mass., May 29 (AP)—Dr. J. Edgar Park, retiring President of Wheaton College, yesterday conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters on his wife, Mrs. Grace Burtt Park, at the close of the College's 109th commencement exercises.

Mrs. Park's citation read:

"Grace Burtt Park, graduate of Wellesley College, wife and mother of educators who has taught them most of what they know; searching for facts and sharing her enthusiasm about the people she has come to love in literature, music, art and life; friend of students, faculty, staff and alumnae of Wheaton College for 18 years, I confer on you the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters."

Dr. William E. Park, President of the Northfield Schools, is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Park, and Dr. Rosemary Park, Dean of Freshmen at Connecticut College, is their daughter.

Degrees were conferred on 81 seniors at the exercises.

Phone Rates Protested

Middlesex County Commissioners today petitioned the State Department of Public Utilities for a hearing on rates charged to various departments by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. At the hearing the Commissioners intend to attempt to show that Suffolk County pays less than Middlesex for identical telephone services and that the rates charged for services supplied at the State House are also lower than those paid by Middlesex County.

Few Layoffs Are Forecast On New 48-Hour Week Order

Continued from Page 1

industry are numbered at around 300,000.

Payment of time and a half after 40 hours is required of concerns in interstate commerce and hence under the Federal wage and hour law.

The minimum work week of 48 hours applies to all manufacturing and technical employees, but not to clerical, office and other non-manufacturing employees. For this latter group the minimum week is set at 44 hours.

Insurance companies are cited as typical of the clerical concerns which are expected to go on a 44-hour rather than a 48-hour week.

Labor Market Area

For the purposes of designation, the Boston Labor Market Area shall include:

The cities of Cambridge, Everett, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newton, Somerville, Waltham, Woburn and the towns of Acton, Arlington, Bedford, Belmont, Burlington, Carlisle, Concord, Lexington, Lincoln, North Reading, Reading, Stoneham, Wakefield, Watertown, Wayland, Weston, Wilmington and Winchester, all in Middlesex County;

The city of Quincy, and the towns of Braintree, Brookline, Cohasset, Milton, Needham, Wellesley and Weymouth, all in Norfolk County;

The towns of Hingham, Hull, Norwell and Scituate, all in Plymouth County; and

The cities of Boston, Chelsea, Revere and the town of Winthrop, all in Suffolk County.

The following instructions to employers summarize the steps to be taken and the general policy the area office will follow:

1. If you employ fewer than 25 employees the order does not apply.

2. a. If you are engaged in less essential manufacturing and have scheduled your production workers on a minimum 48 hour workweek and your clerical workers on a 44 hour week notify the War Manpower Commission office by letter that you are in compliance.

b. If you wish an exception to the order contact the nearest U. S. Employment Service office and they will provide you with an exception form. Fill it out and mail it to the War Manpower Commission office.

3. a. If you are engaged in nonmanufacturing activities and have scheduled your force for a minimum workweek of 44 hours notify the War Manpower Commission that you are in compliance.

b. If you wish an exception the nearest U. S. Employment Office will supply you with the proper form.

4. If you have filed a request for exception on or before June 21, 1944, your company will be considered in compliance with executive order 9301 until you have received a decision from the War Manpower Commission.

5. Generally speaking, the only male workers who will be permitted to work in less essential activities will be returning veterans discharged from the service.

6. Married women with household responsibilities, minors under 16 years of age, and handicapped persons are exempted from the regulation.

7. Where a plant has more than one shift and the establishment of the 48 hour week will conflict with laws regulating the hours of employment of women, exceptions will be granted.

8. Workers should not be released because of the application of this order until the War Manpower Commission has been contacted and made arrangements for their re-employment.

Society to Advance Management Elects

Officers of the Boston Chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Management were elected at the Chapter's annual meeting recently in the University Club.

Re-elected President was Walter E. Mutz, Vice-President of the Chelsea Clock Company. Others chosen included: Vice-President, Kenneth C. Bevan, General Superintendent of the Tyer Rubber Company; Secretary, Judson Need, Professor of Industrial Management, Harvard Business School; Treasurer, A. L. Christensen, Manager of the Albany Carpet Cleaning Company.

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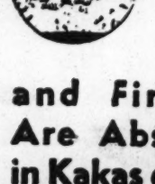

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Bill Introduced to Merge Armed Services After War

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 29—A bill proposing that the armed services of the United States be merged after the war under a "Secretary of the Armed Forces" was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Lester Hill (D) of Alabama, Democratic whip. He hopes that hearings can be held shortly and congressional action taken before the year ends.

The House only recently ended open hearings by its postwar military policy committee, headed by Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, in which Army spokesmen, supported by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Harold D. Smith, proposed a consolidation of the services.

While the Navy withheld approval of any such drastic shakeup of the services on the grounds that it needed to be studied thoroughly two Navy men heartily approved the idea of a merger though not necessarily the outline as presented by Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff. They were Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy during World War I days, and Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, retired, who had his own blueprint.

It also provides for three civilian undersecretaries to serve under the Secretary of the Armed Services to represent the three service branches—Army, Navy, and Air Forces. Their salaries would be $10,000 a year and each would be allowed two assistants at $8,000 yearly.

Following General McNarney's proposals, the Hill bill provides for a director of supply that most House witnesses felt major savings in expenditures could be attained.

Senator Hill would continue the present Joint Chiefs of Staff but call it "the United States Chiefs of Staff." One officer of its membership would be Chief of Staff to the President, a position held now informally by Admiral William D. Leahy. All problems of the Chiefs of Staff would then reach the President through this special spokesman.

"After this war is over," Senator Hill declared, "we should begin to apply its lessons immediately to our military setup and bring it up to date."

While even Navy witnesses befor the House committee have admitted that the present setup involved duplication and overlapping on certain functions particularly in the matter of procurement, they have been less ready to admit that military operations could be more efficiently handled under a consolidation of the services. At stake is control of the Air Forces, particularly the naval sea air arm, which, while no witness has advocated divorcing completely from naval control, still makes the Navy reluctant to approve the merger.

Testimony has also shown a deep cleavage between those who feel that congressional approval of a merger must be obtained now before peacetime public apathy and service jealousies make consolidation impossible and those who are sure discussion now hurts the morale of the services, creates uncertainties of the future that are harmful to the conduct of the war.

But even as Congress weighs the merits of a merger the armed services take steps to compose their differences. Last week the War and Navy Departments named a committee to consider the feasibility of unifying the armed forces. Its membership includes: Maj. Gen. Harold L. George, Commander of the Air Transport Command; Brig. Gen. William R. Tompkins of the War Department General Staff for the Army, and Admiral James O. Richardson, retired, former Commander in Chief of the Fleet and now Executive Vice-President of the Navy Relief Society, and Vice-Admiral John S. McCain, outgoing Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air.

Vital Transport 'Scaled Down'

Wide World

'Model' Workers Display Air and Rail Miniatures

Upper: Elmer Almassey shows some of the fine parts of his model trains to Miss Elinor Porter and Ernie Schmidt, Lower: Bob Bedell explains the operation of his model plane to Nancy Robertson, while Walter Flinn holds his model of a Grumman fighter plane and Jim Ford holds a Lockheed Hudson bomber model. These members of the Pennsylvania-Central Airlines Model Club build accurate scale models of airplanes, ships, and trains.

Michigan Crisis Eased as Two Strikes End

DETROIT, May 29 (AP)—Michigan's labor crisis eased today with an end to the Chrysler "rebel" strike in Detroit and restoration of operations at Saginaw plants of General Motors which had been crippled by a fight over a no-smoking rule. About 7,300 workers had been affected.

As peace was established in these two instances, however, a new war-plant strike took place in Detroit, while bakery-truck drivers in Detroit and drug workers at Parke, Davis & Co. here continued their walkouts. Altogether 4,400 men and women were involved.

The new strike closed the main plant of the Federal Mogul Company, halting production of engine bearings. Representatives of Local 202, United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations), said 1,500 men quit in protest of the firing of two union stewards.

Reasons for the discharges were not disclosed.

Because of the drivers' strike at Detroit's 46 wholesale bakeries, consumers flocked to small neighborhood bakeries for bread. Block-long waiting lines were reported at some bakeries, and in one case police helped to keep order.

Chrysler Dispute

The end to the short-lived rebellion of U. A. W.-C. I. O. unionists at Chrysler's Highland Park plant brought a return to work of 4,500 persons. The strikers had fought orders from the Union's International Executive Board to stay at work, and their pickets had closed the plant last week.

Reopening of the Chevrolet transmission plants of General Motors in Saginaw returned 2,800 men and women to the job.

The decision to permit reopening of the Chrysler plant was reached at a stormy mass meeting yesterday of 500 members of Chrysler local 490, who voted three to one to heed the warning of International Union President R. J. Thomas that such incidents as the Chrysler pickets' demonstration had inflamed public opinion against the Union. There were no pickets at plant gates this morning.

Union Warned

Referring to the Chrysler "rebellion," Thomas asserted in a statement that "our union cannot survive if the nation and our soldiers believe that we are obstructing the war effort."

"On the outcome of this crisis will depend the possibilities of our survival in the postwar period. . . . Either we set our own house in order at once, cease all wildcat strikes, or we will face an attack such as no union can withstand."

"Let us all resolve," he continued, "to obey our constitution and the no-strike pledges made by our conventions. There can be no such thing today as legitimate picket lines. Any person who sets up picket lines is acting like an anarchist, not like a disciplined union man. Such picket lines should be ignored."

William Jenkins, who was removed from office as President of Local 490 after a previous strike at the Highland Park plant had made 11,700 employees idle in seven Chrysler plants, said the local had assurance from the international union that it would "do all in its power to bring about reinstatement of 16 discharged workers," who were fired two weeks ago for ejecting from the premises three company supervisors.

Sawmill Strikes

In Longview, Wash., two of the largest sawmills in the world, the Longbell and Weyerhaueser mills, were faced with closure as a result of action by a mass meeting of the C. I. O. employees last night to "go fishing" today.

G. S. Howell, president of International Woodworkers of America Local 5-36, which he said represents a large majority of the workers in both mills, said "it is probable" the mills will close.

An affilliated union, Local 107, Boommen and Rafters, also voted "to go fishing for a few days." Approximately 80 men are involved.

Approximately 2,500 men are employed by the two mills, which would make it the largest individual closures in the series of walkouts which have spread throughout Oregon and Washington in protest against the National War Labor Board's refusal to grant wage increases asked by the I. W. A. and the American Federation of Labor Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union.

Bus Drivers Walk Out

In the Washington, D. C., region 100 drivers of the Pennsylvania Greyhound Bus Lines walked off their jobs yesterday in sympathy with approximately 180 maintenance employees at the Greyhound Garage who struck May 26 over a contract dispute.

The bus drivers' strike disrupted service between Washington, Baltimore, Md., Scranton, and Gettysburg, Pa. Strikers are all members of the A. F. of L. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees union.

At Springfield, Ill., about 200 miners employed at the Panther Creek Coal Company's No. 5 shaft were idle yesterday over what spokesmen for an A. F. of L. Progressive Coal Mine union local said was a disagreement over portal-to-portal pay settlements.

More than 1,900 workers at the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I., maker of machine tools, remained away for the second day in a strike over the hiring of a woman to fill a job from which a man was transferred.

Deere Workers Return

Sixty per cent of the 2,000 employees of the Deere Harvester plant at East Moline, Ill., who were idle the past week in an authorized work stoppage returned to their jobs yesterday, the Company reported. Carl Parker, U. A. W.-C. I. O. official, said the union had instructed the men to go back to work following a dispute over vacation pay grievances.

An official of the United States Conciliation Service announced yesterday settlement of a two-day-old strike of 600 employees of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company plant at East St. Louis, Ill. Strikers were members of the A. F. of L. Refinery Workers' Federal Labor Union. Company officials said production of 100-octane gasoline at the refinery would be resumed four hours after the men returned to work.

At Springfield, Mo., 200 truck drivers returned to their jobs yesterday upon assurance of the National War Labor Board to give a speedy decision in the wage case. The strikers had been out since May 25.

'NWLB Isn't Police'

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29 (AP)—The public wants "drastic and punitive action" against strikes in wartime, Chairman William H. Davis of the National War Labor Board believes, but he declares that "the War Labor Board is not a police organization."

Mr. Davis, who stopped here en route to Honolulu to make a survey of the labor situation in the Hawaiian Islands, added in an interview yesterday:

"We are trying to get war production, nothing else. We want production in the best way. Some people would like to put men in jail, but men in jail don't produce anything."

At a press conference, he defended the Government's seizure of Montgomery Ward & Co., but said the case "advertised to the country, in effect, that you could defy the War Labor Board and get away with it."

"Because of this and other reasons," he said, "the country has had a rash of strikes the past two months."

Mr. Davis said he had statistics to show that in all Government-seized plants, the production record was as good as, and in most cases better than, it was before the seizure.

Converse College Dean Announces Retirement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Dean Mary Wilson Gee, one of the South's most distinguished educators, who has served as Dean of Converse College for the past 27 years, recently announced her approaching retirement from that post, which is governed by the age-retirement ruling established some time ago by the faculty and the board of trustees.

Though giving up many arduous duties which she has carried with distinction for so long, Miss Gee will not severe her connection with the College. She will remain as head of the Latin Department, will continue to teach some classes, and will live on the campus where she will be accessible to both students and alumnae.

Supreme Court Plans Adjournment

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—A momentous eight-month Supreme Court term that produced decisions upholding war-time powers of the Federal Government and revealed elements of disorder among the justices may come to an end today.

The tribunal made known recently that it would adjourn today for the summer unless otherwise ordered. However, a backlog of 14 undecided cases led to speculation that one additional session may be held next Monday, June 5, to permit the court to dispose of all argued issues before closing up shop until the new term in October.

The court, composed of eight men appointed to their present places by President Roosevelt and one justice named by President Herbert Hoover, in the expiring term has handed down numerous 5-4 and 6-3 decisions. It reached unanimous agreement on only about one third of its cases and among the other two thirds were sharply worded attacks on findings which various Justices disliked.

In one of its 6-3 opinions, the court held constitutional the price-fixing provisions of the emergency Price Control Act. All but Justice Owen J. Roberts agreed in a decision upholding the rent-control program of the Office of Price Administration. Justice Roberts, the appointee of President Hoover, continued in his role as leading court dissenter and objected particularly to the reversal of previous court decisions.

An Office of Price Administration order restricting sales of a retail fuel dealer for violations of oil rationing regulations was upheld and the court restricted lower tribunals from passing on rate orders by the Federal Power Commission unless the total effect of the orders might be unjust and unreasonable.

In another OPA case, however, the court decided an injunction to prevent a dealer from future price regulation violations need not be issued merely because the Price Administrator requested it.

Greatest public reaction during the term came from the 8-1 decision that Negroes have the right to vote in Texas Democratic primary elections. Justice Roberts protested that the court's opinions were getting to be like a railroad ticket good only for one day in one train. The finding reversed a unanimous opinion by the court in 1935 which was written by Justice Roberts.

La Guardia Envisages Day Of 'Reputable' Politicians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29—Concededly himself an expert of the first water, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia is on record today with ruminations on the art of politics that envisage a day when he will have time to bring the role of politician into better repute. With a full 25 years' experience in the field, he thinks there is a growing understanding in the public thought that a man can be in politics and remain a person of ability, competency, and integrity.

"Perhaps we have used too harsh terms in describing the professional politician," he said. "Perhaps someone should coin a new word to describe a politician who is able, competent, honest, and qualified. That would be much easier than to try to reform some of the people now known as politicians in our country. Something should be done to identify and classify the two kinds of politicians and to get a new name for either one or the other."

The La Guardia reflections on a lifetime in the public-affairs scene which has established him as one of the most vivid figures to emerge in the latter-day American government were provoked by findings of the National Opinions Research Center at the University of Denver to the effect that seven out of 10 American voters would not like to see their sons make a career of politics.

"The attitude is easily understandable," the Mayor said, "and is surely justified, because at least three out of 10 politicians are really what these voters think they are.

"There is a job to be done. Perhaps some day when I am through, I may undertake it myself. I hope, though, that the people all over the country will start giving the art of politics more thought and more action.

"There has been a great improvement in politics in America in the past 15 years, but the signs of backsliding—back to all that was vicious, corrupt, ignorant, uncouth, and rough in the old days—is present, but with entirely new techniques.

"Better grammar is being used, better manners are shown, and skillful high-pressure publicity, better legal advice, the tuxedo, and even the white tie and tails are in evidence. But back of the scenes they are using all of the old properties and tools. The only cure is continuous attack and exposure."

Much U. S. Food Waste

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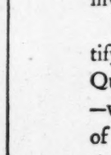
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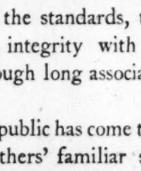
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Renaissance and Modern Art on View — New Comedy Due Tonight

Drawings by Masters Shown At Fogg Museum in Cambridge

By Dorothy Adlow

In the special exhibition galleries of the Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge, there is now on view an exhibition of drawings by Renaissance and Modern Masters.

The Museum is so well-stocked with splendid specimens of drawings that it can, at the drop of a hat, bring forth a display to delight the palate of any artistic gourmet. The collection of drawings grew over the years, enlarging slowly but substantially with fresh augmentations. When the Winthrop treasures came, it expanded suddenly elevating the Fogg to the level of the greatest drawing collections in the world.

The current showing follows no thesis, nor is it limited to one epoch or one country. Specimens are on exhibition from Italian primitives to Modern French. They are chosen in one sense at random; and linked, in a deeper sense by the common bond of quality. It seems incredible that the art of drawing was applicable in sueh discriminative variation, that art which was once an expedient, a means of trying out the hand, setting down an observation, penciling a memorandum, furnishing a temporary cartoon for a weaver, glass-painter, dressmaker, or engraver.

* * *

Some drawings outgrew the auxiliary status, and were regarded with the esteem of ultimate works of art. Vasari was an insatiable collector of drawings, and Van Mander wrote nearly three and a half centuries ago that many of "Dürer's drawings are in the possession of art collectors," and "these works are worth seeing." Undoubtedly! That would be a temperate way of putting it today, when we have such a pronounced enthusiasm for drawings, and when we consider that the drawing, through its more spontaneous procedure and less formal presentation, may bring us closer to understanding the temperament and propensities of artists.

The drawings in the present exhibition show the scope of graphic art, its effectiveness in expression of the poetic, the visionary, the didactic, or dramatic; its effectiveness in representation of scenery, architecture, personal portrayal, caricature; its adaptation to the imaginative artist or the scholarly performer to flatness and conventionalization, to roundness and naturalism, to sinuosity and angularity, shapeliness and the grotesque bluntness and preciosity.

* * *

The earliest drawing exhibited makes a good point of departure, for it reveals the Italian artist bred to the Gothic manner, awakening to the tangible surface and making a transition from the conceptualized pattern toward fullness of contour, the thrust of projection, and eventually into complete mastery of three-dimensional form. The Tiepolo pen and wash drawing nearby shows the extreme accomplishment with figures arranged astride clouds, thrust obliquely and contortedly into stretches of space. One could go no further extreme in that path of pursuit. Within those bounds endless device was exercised from personal portrayal to the brilliant composition of architectural and landscape subjects as Claude, Canaletto and Piranesi show.

With passing years, the art of drawing accomodates itself to the new freedom. It yields to expanding enterprise and boardening interest. It responds to various susceptibilities. Contemporaries, like Ingres and Delacroix, manifest contrasting tendencies; the latter unleashes the whirlwind in "Christ on the Sea of Gennesareth," informing the lineaments with restlessness and urgency; while the latter composes a pencilled portrait of the "Family of Lucien Bonaparte" with the fastidiousness of a goldsmith and the circumspection of an architect.

Daumier's "The Fugitives" is a little masterpiece of drawing in which volumes mount and recede in pulsating rhythms. He subdues the naturalistic, employing round form and plastic contour toward compositional and emotional, and not photographic, purpose. With Renoir, again the crayon yields to the tender persuasiveness of sensibility.

* * *

In four portraits by Degas, Vincent Van Gogh, Manet, and Toulouse-Lautrec, we see differences of manipulation of pen and crayon, but similarities in artistic purpose, namely a reconciliation of telling design and forceful representation. With Thomas Rowlandson, the portrayal is exaggerated to promote comic traits in facial feature and bodily bearing.

"War," a water color by William Blake is a timely exhibit, worth comparing with the mural by Pablo Picasso, "Guernica." With Redon, the art of drawing drops almost entirely the paraphernalia of line. "Pegasus and Bellerophon" is the essence of illusion.

At the Pops

Tonight Harvard Night

Malcolm Holmes conducting

"Knightsbridge" March ..... Coates
Overture to "Marriage of Figaro" Mozart
Piano Concerto in A minor (first movement) ..... Schumann
Soloist: Kelman Novak
Suite from "The Incredible Flutist" ..... Piston

George Brown conducting

Introduction and March from "The Golden Cockerel" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
Overture to "The Beautiful Galatea" ..... Suppé

G. Wallace Woodworth conducting

The Harvard Glee Club
Final Chorus from "The Secret Marriage" ..... Cimarosa
Tarantella ..... Randall Thompson
Casey Jones ..... Arr. Edward B. Lawton
Prayer of Thanksgiving ..... Valerius

Malcolm Holmes conducting

"Blue Danube" Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Oklahoma" Selection ..... Rodgers
"When Johnny Comes Marching home" ..... Gould

Fair Harvard

Tuesday Program

March, "Washington Post" ..... Sousa
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Volga Bargemen's Song arr. Glazounov
Ballet from "Aida" ..... Verdi
"Bostonia" Suite ..... Keith Brown
First Movement, Piano Concerto in B flat minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Soloist: Bernhard Weiser
"Oklahoma" Selection ..... Rodgers
Jazz Pizzicato ..... Anderson
Procession from "Caucasian Sketches" ..... Ippolitov-Ivanov

Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

'An Old Peasant'

Pen-and-ink drawing by Vincent Van Gogh in the exhibition from the Winthrop Bequest at the Fogg Museum of Art at Harvard.

Opening at the Plymouth; 'Stovepipe Hat' Closes

F. Hugh Herbert's new comedy, "For Keeps," which will be presented tonight at the Plymouth by Gilbert Miller, is the one opening scheduled for this week.

The unexpected closing of "Stovepipe Hat" at the Shubert Saturday night leaves only three legitimate theaters open, for "Tobacco Road" also departed over the week end at the end of its scheduled week here. The two continuing plays are "The Corn Is Green," in which Ethel Barrymore is starring at the Wilbur, and "Three Is a family" at the Colonial.

F. Hugh Herbert, who wrote "For Keeps," will be remembered here as the author of "Kiss and Tell." Frank Conroy, who heads the cast, was seen here with Tallulah Bankhead in "The Little Foxes." Patricia Kirkland, who has one of the leading roles, was recently in the Chicago company of "Kiss and Tell." Julie Warren of the movies is the third featured player in a cast which includes Donald Murphy, Joan Wetmore, George Baxter, Zolya Talma, Ellen Mahr, Norma Clerc, Grover Burgess, and Joseph H. Garry. Mr. Miller staged the production. Raymond Sovey designed the settings. Robert Stolz composed a special song.

Next week the summer theater season at Brattle Hall will be launched with "Tonight or Never," starring Ethel Barrymore Colt. Robert E. Perry will again direct the productions. John Huntington and Louise Falk are the managers. Ticket sale opens at Brattle Hall today.

Marcus Blechman

Barbara Bell Wright

In "Three Is a Family," continuing at the Colonial.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8.30. Matinees Tuesday and Saturday at 2.30.

Wilbur — "The Corn is Green," starring Ethel Barrymore. 8.30 Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"For Keeps," by F. Hugh Herbert. Presented by Gilbert Miller. Featuring Frank Conroy, Patricia Kirkland, Julie Warren. 8.30. Matinees Tuesday and Saturday this week at 2.30.

Music

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8.30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Bridge of San Luis Rey." Lynn Bari, Louis Calhern. 2.15, 5.40, 9.25. "Lost Angel." Margaret O'Brien, James Craig. 4, 7.45.

Fenway—"The Hitler Gang." Robert Watson. 12.35, 3.30, 6.30, 9.25. "Jamboree." George Byron, Ruth Terry. 11.20 a. m., 2.15, 5.10, 8.10.

Kenmore—"Old Acquaintance." Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 1, 3.40, 6.20, 9. "The Memphis Belle." 2, 3.50, 5.30, 8.10.

Keith Memorial—"Tender Comrade." Robert Ryan, Ruth Hussey. 9.30 a. m., 12.30, 3.25, 6.35, 9.45. "Moon Over Las Vegas." Anne Gwynne, David Bruce. 11.20 a. m., 2.20, 5.20, 8.25.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette." Jennifer Jones. 9.45 a. m., 12.31, 3.17, 6, 8.45.

Metropolitan — "Going My Way." Bing Crosby. 10.30 a. m., 1.10, 3.50, 6.30, 9.10.

Modern—"Buffalo Bill." Maureen O'Hara, Joel McCrea. 9.05 a. m., 12.40, 4.15, 7.45. "In Our Time." Ida Lupino. 10.45 a. m., 2.15, 5.50, 9.25.

Normandie—"Tunisian Victory." 11.15 a. m., 2.20, 5.25, 8.30. "Up in Arms." Danny Kaye. 9.30 a. m., 12.35, 3.40, 6.45, 9.50.

Orpheum—"Up in Mabel's Room." Marjorie Reynolds, Dennis O'Keefe. 9.56 a. m., 12.50, 3.55, 6.55, 10. "Jam Session." Ann Miller. 11.15 a. m., 2.15, 5.20, 8.25.

Paramount—"The Hitler Gang." Robert Watson. 9.30 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 6.30, 9.30. "Jamboree." Ruth Terry, George Byron. 11.15 a. m., 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.

RKO-Boston—"Ladies Courageous." Loretta Young, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10.45 a. m., 1.50, 4.50, 7.35, 10.10. Stage Show, 12.30, 3.35, 6.35, 9.10.

Scollay—"The Uninvited." Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 11.05 a. m., 2.35, 6.05, 9.35. "The Bridge of San Luis Rey." Lynn Bari. 9.15 a. m., 12.45, 4.15, 7.45.

State—"Up in Mabel's Room," Marjorie Reynolds, Dennis O'Keefe. 1.05, 4.06, 7.07, 10.08. "Jam Session." Ann Miller. 11.30 a. m., 2.31, 5.32, 8.33.

South Station Theater—"Frontier in Italy." A Night in Mexico City." "The Struggle for Life." "How to Hold Your Husband . . . Back!" "Information Please." "Open ico City After Dark." "Cadet Nurses." Fire." "To Heir is Human," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"The Crimean Campaign." "Mexican Safari." "Wild Geese." "Popeye the Sailor" cartoon. World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 2.50, 6.25, 10. "Bridge of San Luis Rey." Lynn Bari. 1, 4.30, 8.05.

Washington Street Olympic—"The Uninvited." Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 10.50 a. m., 2.30, 5.55, 9.25. "Bridge of San Luis Rey." Lynn Bari. Also, Tamiroff. 9.10 a. m., 12.40, 4.15, 7.45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "In Our Time." Paul Henreid, Ida Lupino. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Rhodes. 1.45, 7.50.
Allston: Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter. 1.45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray, "Jeannie," Michael Redgrave, Barbara Mullen.
Regent: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Pat O'Brien. "Hi Ya Sailor," Donald Woods.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weismuller, Nancy Kelly. "The Heat's On," Mae West. 1.45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. 1.50, 7.50.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Jean Parker. "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray.
Coolidge Corner: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Hey Rookie," Ann Miller.
Cleveland Circle: "Standing Room Only," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. 1.45, 7.45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Buffalo Bill," Maureen O'Hara, Joel McCrea. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser, William Gargan.
Harvard: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "Coastguard," Randolph Scott, Frances Dee. 2, 8.
University: "The Bridge of San Luis Rey." Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff, Frances Lederer. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05. "Hat Check Honey." 3:25, 6:40, 10.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Action in Arabia," George Sanders, Virginia Bruce. 3, 4:35, 7:05, 9:45. "Melody Parade." 3:35, 5:55, 8:35.
Park: "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Standing Room Only," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "The Navy Way," Jean Parker. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. "Hey, Rookie," Ann Miller. 1:45, 7:45. Tuesday: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope. 3:30, 8:15. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo. 4:08, 9:50.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Nobody's Darling." Latest News.

MALDEN—Grenada: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, T. Mitchell. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser.
Mystic: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien. "Somewhere in France," C. Cummings.

Orpheum: "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Ella Raines. "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis, John Hubbard.

Maplewood: "Charlie Chan in Secret Service," Sidney Toler, Gwen Kenyon. 1:52, 7:52. "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 3:02, 9:02.
Strand: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott, Grace McDonald. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Jane Rhodes.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Higher and Higher," Jack Haley, Frank Sinatra. "Uncensored," Eric Portman.
Fellsway: "Purple Heart," Richard Conte, Don Barry. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scott," Jimmy Lydon.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Higher and Higher," Michele Morgan, Frank Sinatra. "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern.

NATICK — Colonial: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Navy Way," Jean Parker. "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, T. Mitchell. "Swing Fever," Kay Kiser. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Her Primitive Man," Robert Paige. "Timber Queen," Mary Beth Hughes. 2, 8.
Strand: "Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari. "Swing Fever," Kay Kiser. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Frisco Kid," James Cagney, Margaret Lindsay. "The Heats On," Mae West, Victor Moore.
Strand: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy MacDowall, Donald Crisp. "The Good Fellows," C. Kelloway.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Bar-20," William Boyd.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "North Star," Walter Huston, Anne Baxter. "Jive Junction," Dickie Moore. 1.45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 2.09, 7.54. "Higher and Higher," Frank Sinatra, Michele Morgan. 3.22, 9.07.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Gun Ho." Randolph Scott. "In Our Time," Paul Henreid, Ida Lupino.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowell. "Hands Across the Border," Roy Rogers.
Coolidge: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "Cry Havoc," M. Sullavan, Ann Southern.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Higher and Higher," Frank Sinatra, Michele Morgan. "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern, Joan Blondell.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. "Victory Through Air Power." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves." Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "The Heat's On," Victor Moore, Mae West.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—6:00 a. m.—News. VLG3, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Shipmates Ashore. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Narrative on the geography of Venezuela. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. A talk by Tahu Hole. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Sophie Wyss, soprano. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"One Shell!" Gazi Biore. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—The American Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes: Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 31.3 m.

Tuesday, May 30

Chungking—12:00 M—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Sports Parade. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—Music of Bach (two pianos). GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m. — The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Historical Venesuelan Episodes. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quiz. HP5G, 11.78 meg., 38m.
London—11:45 p. m.—A talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

5:00 p. m.—News; Symphony of Melody.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m. to 7:45 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, news.
8:00 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Same as WBZ.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—Yankee Network News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest; Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to midnight—Same as WNAC.

Tuesday's F. M. Programs

WBZFM, Boston

5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Same as WBZ.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:45 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:30 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—to 10:15 p. m. same as WNAC.
10:15 p. m.—Count Basie's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Music; Weather.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalny's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Sinfonietta.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WRDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of America"; sk	Telegraphic reports;	Sports Program
3:15 Songs; Talk	Hollywood Star Time...	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Washington Senators-	News Service
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Detroit Tigers baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Victory Gardens	Drama; Music Moments	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic reports;	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Washington Senators-	News; F. Master's Orch.
4:15 guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch...	Detroit Tigers baseball	Johnny Long's Orch...
4:30 "A Good Parent"...	Jewish Philanthropies.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Washington Senators-	Ray Noble's Orchestra.
4:45 "Help Wanted" ...	Musical Poll of Hits	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Detroit Tigers baseball	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; Ev. Howe, mc	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; "Victory Garden"
5:15 Arthur Godfrey ...	"Easy Rhythms"	"We Love and Learn"	Musical Roundup	"Journey to Ireland" ..
5:30 American Women ..	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland" ..
5:45	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch ...	News service .....
6:00 News comments ...	Dinner concert	News; Godfrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music ...
6:15 L. Murray's Music.	News Highlights	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots ...	Dance music .....
6:30 Sports; Band ...	"Jerry and Sky"...	"Jasting With Jesters".	The World's Front Page	March to Victory .....
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk ...	Lowell Thomas, news ...	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day ....
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show;	Fred Waring's Orch ...	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Pete Herman's Orch...
7:15 Ed Sullivan Inter.	music; drama	News of the World ...	Political Talk	Richard Sallinger; news
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	Embarkation Port Band	"The Army Air Forces";	Men Make the Navy ....
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, news ...	Lt. William Holden, mc	Clement Norton, talk
8:00 "Vox Pop"; inter ..	Paul Neilson, news.....	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	News service .....
8:15 "Vox Pop"; inter ..	"Lum 'n' Abner"...	"Sing a War Song"	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Billy Dooley's Orch ....
8:30 "Gay 90s Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch ....
8:45 Music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Civil Service Reports ..
9:00 Theater; Alexis	"Counterspy"; drama ..	Nelson Eddy, baritone;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album; Sibelius: Symphony No. 5
9:15 Smith; M. Hopkins; O. Kruger;	"Counterspy"; drama ..	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	"Return of Nick Carter"	
9:30 Old Acquaintance	Russ Morgan's Orch ...	"Information Please";	Paul Winchell; J. Mahoney; Bob Stanley's Or.	Classical Album; Sibelius: Symphony No. 5
9:45	Overseas hits; Drama	Clifton Fadiman, mc...		
10:00 Guild; Ann Sothern: Congo Maisie	Raymond Gram Swing.	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news.	News service .....
10:15 Showtime; Variety.	"Top of the Evening"	Rhainhold Schmidt; or.	Ernie Flo Rito's Orch ..	Boston Conservatory ..
10:30 Johnny Morgan ...	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Dr. I. Q."; Quiz show;	Count Basie's Orchestra	Teddy Powell's Orch....
10:45	Piastro, conductor ...	Jimmy McClain, m. c ...	Music; Weather	Ella Fitzgerald, songs ..
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Raymond Scott's Or. ...
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"..	Carle Rhodes' Orch.....	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Tommy Tucker's Orch..
11:30 Memorial Program:	Fishermen's program ..	Music You Want.....	George Hamilton's Orch	Day's End; music .....
11:45 State House, Bos.	Hawaiian music; News .	Music You Want	George Hamilton's Orch	Day's End; News ....

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical program	News; Dress Parade	Organ; Weather; Organ	.....
7:15 News; C'wb'y music	News report	Musical pgm; Weather.	News comments	.....
7:30 Music; Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock...	News commentator	"Happy Hank"; songs..	New England Fellowship Service
7:45 News; Rideout ...	Music; News; Weather	The King's Men	Herb Lewis: "Salute"	.....
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	World News Roundup..	News service	Newsreel of the Air....
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air....
8:30 Carl Moore; Music	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air....
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air....
9:00 P. Fortescue, Inter	"The Breakfast Club"...	Mildred Carlson, talk .	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15 Across Caribbean ..	"The Breakfast Club"...	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30 Across Caribbean..	"The Breakfast Club"...	Wartime Food News ...	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music ....
9:45 Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"...	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News ....
10:00 Valiant Lady	"Sweet River"; drama.	Lora Lawton; sketch....	News; "Tune Factory"	Dramatic sketch .....
10:15 Kitty Foyle	Women and the War...	Robert St. John, news.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman .....
10:30 "Open Door"; sk..	News commentator	"Help Mate"; sketch....	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie Mason
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"...	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 Second Husband ...	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30 Bright Horizons ..	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Yankee House Party ..	John Kiley, organist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News service .....
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch" .....
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk...	Bond Wagon Quiz	Musical program	News service	Polka Time; News ....
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk ..	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk ..	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful"; sk	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show; Rakov's Or.; pianist	News commentator	Italian Melodies .....
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk..	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	Jack Berch & His Boys	Treasury Salute .....
1:30 B. Flynn, news....	Danny Cavanaugh	Luncheon With Salvy ..	Invitation to Opera ...	Shopping With Marie
1:45 "The Goldbergs"...	Fishermen's program ..		American Woman's Jury	Mason
2:00 Portia Faces Life..	"Listen, Milady"	"Guiding Light"; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup .....
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food ...	"Today's Children"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports ..
2:30 Serial drama	"Ladies, Be Seated"...	"Light of the World"...	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program .....
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk	"Ladies, Be Seated"...	Hymn recital	Patterns in Rhythm	News; Music; Sports ..
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of America"; sk.	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Sports program .....
3:15 Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time...	"Ma Perkins"; sketch .	Cardinals baseball game	News program .....
3:30 News; Snapshots .	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Cowboy Jamboree .....
3:45 Victory Garden	Drama; Music Moments	"Right to Happiness"	Cardinals baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree .....
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	"Juke Box Serenade"...	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	News; Har Grant's Or.
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch...	Cardinals baseball game	Andy Kirk's Orchestra.
4:30 Life to the Front.	Musical Poll of Hits ...	Lorenzo Jones; sketch.	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Lou Breese's Orchestra.
4:45 "Help Wanted" ...	Musical Poll of Hits ...	Young Widder Brown ...	Cardinals baseball game	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 "Five O'Clock Follies"; E. Howe, mc	"Terry and the Pirates..	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden..
5:15	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"...	Musical Roundup	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:30 Arthur Godfrey ...	"Jack Armstrong".....	"Just Plain Bill"; sk..	"Chick Carter"; sk....	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:45 American Women ..	'Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch ...	News service .....
6:00 Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music ...
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots ...	Dance music .....
6:30 Sports; Band ...	"Jerry and Sky".....	"Jasting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory .....
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk ...	Lowell Thomas, news ...	Music Rendesvous; Talk	Sports of the Day ....
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Gaslight Harmonies ...	Fred Waring's Orch....	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Pete Herman's Orch...
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	WAVES' Parade	Robert St. John, news.	Parade; Terry's Tunes.	Richard Sallinger, news
7:30 "Easy Aces"; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Frank Petty; Four Bells	"Halls of Montezuma";	Irish-American Musical
7:45 "Easy Aces"; sketch	ern drama	John Barry Comments ..	Marine Corps Series ...	Program .....
8:00 Allan Jones, songs;	Paul Neilson, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service .....
8:15 Frank Carle's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch.	comedy mystery drama	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Billy Dooley's Orch ....
8:30 Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band; Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.:	Tommy Carr's Orch ....
8:45 Hersholt; News ..	Bartletts"; drama	garde; H. Scanick's Or.	Nita Rose; Don Rodney	Dr Hans Nathan, music
9:00 F. Sinatra, Show:	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show;	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album; Lotte
9:15 Gene Kelly, guest.	Network program	guest, Lawrence Tibbett	'Return of Nick Carter'	Lehmann; Schubert
9:30 Jack Carson Show	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy drama:	Lieder
9:45 Jack Carson Show	Overseas hits.; Drama.	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Give Up the Ship"	Classical Album

Better Hardware on Way, Dealers' Official Declares

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Smoother paint brushes, shinier pans and kettles, and toastier electric toasters were envisaged today by Russell R. Mueller, Executive Secretary of the New England Hardware Dealers' Association. There also will be marked improvements in the design and materials of hundreds of other postwar hardware items, he said, with a definite accent on precision of manufacture.

During these war years hardware stores throughout New England have been hard-pressed by seemingly endless Government quotas, restrictions, regulations and priorities, he pointed out, with stocks of hundreds of the items normally on their shelves entirely or nearly depleted long ago.

Nevertheless, with all their shortages of 1942 and '43—when it was practically impossible to buy even such common things as nails—the hardware stores, during the war, have enjoyed the best years in their history.

War's demands for metals brought dozens of substitute materials in the hardware lines—some fairly satisfactory, some of very little use except in an emergency, and, strangely enough, some that give promise of entirely supplanting the old types of materials.

Brushes Changed for Better

This is particularly true of paint brushes, Mr. Mueller pointed out. For years, the best bristles for paint brushes came from China, and recent methods of setting these bristles in rubber resulted in very fine brushes. But, with the bristle and rubber supplies shut off, brush manufacturers had to cast about for substitutes.

Today, synthetic bristles, set in plastics, promise even smoother painting jobs not only for professionals, but for the householder who wishes to touch up his front verandah or the window sills.

During the interim, hardware dealers sold large quantities of a chemical solution designed to bring new life to old brushes, hard as rock with their accumulation of paint. These rejuvenated brushes were superior to the early substitutes.

Paints also have been improved. For the first time since the war began oil paints are becoming difficult to obtain. Dealers are now being allotted paint on the basis of past purchases. Since the paint department in many stores accounts for as high as 25 per cent of the business, substitutes for oil paints are an important item. There's a big demand for the new resin paints—the chemical paints—especially among those making home repairs.

These home repairs account for many changes in demands for hardware items. More people, apparently, are doing their own paper hanging today, due probably to a manpower shortage among paperhangers. The new self-sticking wallpaper is proving extremely popular.

Many household items, for a long time difficult to obtain, are gradually returning to dealers' shelves and counters. It's now possible to buy galvanized iron pails. Enamelware is coming in better, and the War Production Board recently permitted the manufacture of a quantity of aluminum pressure cookers. Stainless steel is still out, and cutlery is very tight. But, the manufacturers—now engaged in war work—look forward to the postwar day when newer and brighter kitchen utensils will flood the market.

"It is difficult to conceive that a manufacturer of electric toasters, whose workers are now engaged in precision work on time fuses, for example, will ever return to making the old-time toasters," said Mr. Mueller. "Tolerances of a 100th of an inch, common in the old days, have now been reduced to thousands of an inch. And workers so trained will be able to turn out far better items in the future," he added.

Supplies of most kitchen gadgets are still very tight. The same is true of electrical goods, sporting goods, washers, refrigerators, rope, and alarm clocks.

Latest in Clocks

Speaking of clocks, Mr. Mueller displayed the latest to come from the manufacturer—an extremely light-weight clock with metal works, but with the case made of pressed paper, and the face of plastic.

Plastics have entered into many hardware items, replacing wooden handles—now difficult to obtain because of manpower shortages in the woods—on hammers, chisels, planes, and saws.

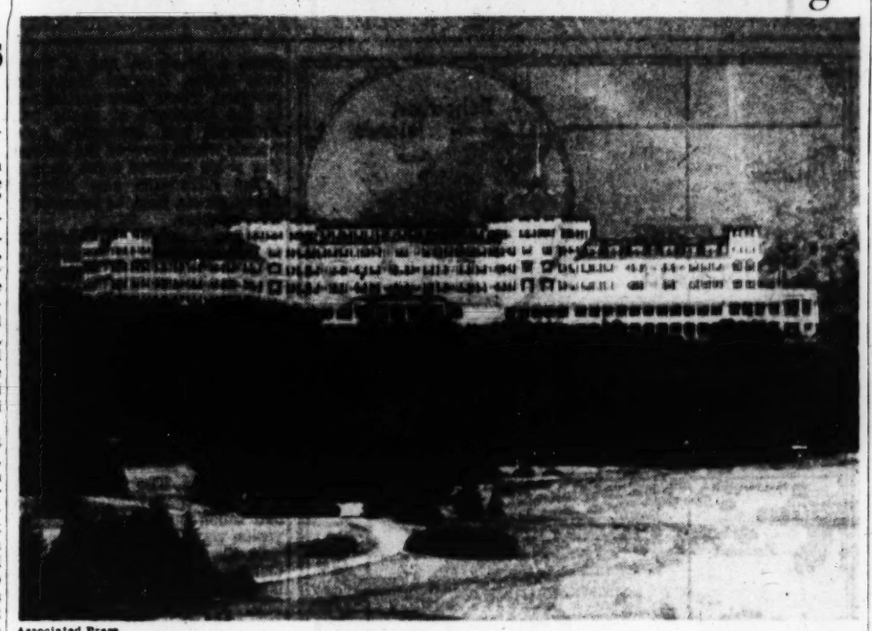
Conservation of heat has brought big demands for glass for double windows—still on the plentiful list. There's been a growing demand, too, for an item which, until recently, hardly rated a sale—a soot destroyer. Cleaning materials, in greater demand than ever, are, for the most part, fairly plentiful. Waxes and polishes have been available right along.

For those who work outside, the sudden growth of Victory Gardens last year practically depleted the already limited stocks of garden tools. Release of metals for such tools by the War Production Board, gave many dealers an opportunity to purchase the metal parts separately. But, when it came to purchasing wooden handles, they have found the going difficult.

Hose nozzles and couplings are now being made of plastics, but are not too satisfactory. Meantime, many dealers are running repair departments in their stores, where lawn mowers are put in condition, garden implements and household utensils are repaired.

For the duration, apparently, there will be continuous need for repair work. But—when the war is over—look for brighter and better hardware items.

Bretton Woods Hotel Chosen for Meeting



Associated Press

Mt. Washington to House United Nations' Financial Conferees

Forty-two representatives of the United Nations will meet at the Mt. Washington Hotel at New Hampshire's Bretton Woods on July 1 to discuss postwar financial problems. Possessing 400 rooms, the hotel sits in the lap of the Presidential Range of mountains, with New England's highest peak, Mt. Washington, majestically rising in the background. Due to shortage of help, the hotel has been closed for the past two years. Last January it was purchased by a Boston corporation, and announcement of an opening date for this summer recently was made. A thorough job of cleaning and refurbishing is now under way at the hotel. Facilities for golf add attractiveness.

Luxury Hotel Awakens For Money Parley

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., May 29 (AP)—This little community chosen for President Roosevelt's Monetary Conference hasn't had so much excitement since the first 3½-mile automobile hill-climbing contest finished here in 1906.

Bretton Woods is not a town but a private estate surrounding the 400-room Mount Washington Hotel where representatives of 42 governments will meet July 1.

One of the most luxurious hotels in the world, the Mount Washington is built on a broad plateau overlooking the pine-clad Presidential range. Near by is the Ammonoosuc River, the wildest stream in New England, whose waters plunge more than 5,000 feet in 30 miles to reach the Connecticut.

From the grounds of the hotel may be seen a superb view of Mount Washington and its sister peaks.

"The scenery is unequaled even on the Rhine."

This was not the comment of an infatuated New Hampshire native, but the verdict of an English author, Anthony Trollope.

The Mount Washington had been unoccupied for two years when it was purchased last January by a Boston corporation and looked, as a resident of near-by Carroll said, "like a deserted castle."

The notification from the State Department last week of the forthcoming Conference had an awakening effect on the Mount Washington beauty. Cobwebs were swept away, clocks began to tick again and spring cleaning on a colossal scale began.

More than 150 persons from near-by communities and as far as Boston and Fall River are working to bring the hostelry up to its usual luxury standard. Among them are two men who have put in 82 years at the Mount Washington. They are George Miglirini, who has been foreman of the grounds for 42 years, and Thomas Mountain who for 40 years has been, as he says, "foreman of everything."

One of the attractions of Bretton Woods is Roosevelt Rock, a huge boulder carved by nature into a realistic resemblance of the presidential profile.

University of Vermont Honors General Edson at Graduation

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 29 (AP)—Because of his heroic work at Guadalcanal and Tarawa, Brig. Gen. Merritt A. Edson of Chester, Vt., was given an honorary Doctor of Laws degree today by the University of Vermont.

He still is in the Pacific War area, so the presentation was made at commencement exercises to his son, Pfc. M. A. Edson, Jr., also a Marine.

Arthur H. Kehoe of Rutherford, N. J., was given an honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering, and the Rev. Charles H. Pennoyer, Rutland minister, educator and lawyer, was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters for his "tireless work in the interests of personal liberty and human freedom."

Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, told the 153d graduating class that education as a broadly conceived process was destroyed when its emphasis was upon "mechanical living in a materialistic world."

"It is no accident of politics that this war is being fought without any great objectives of a positive kind," he declared. "After so much emphasis upon the ill-clothed, ill-housed, ill-fed, it is hard to talk of spiritual goals, of cultural objectives, of courage and faith. No wonder we hear more of monetary systems, a TVA on the Danube, schemes for physical welfare and cynicism about self-government."

Dr. Wriston said that if the liberal arts had been "ineffective in our generation and if the humanities have been sterile, it is because we started with the wrong answer, with a pseudo-scientific, a limited, a partial answer to the quetsion, 'What is man, that thou art mindful of him?'

"The task of education in America is to rehumanize it," he continued. "War, both inhuman and inhumane, causes men by its brutality to think only of hate and of anger, not of 'righteous wrath.'"

Maine Women Organizations Active in Postwar Planning

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 29—Two of Maine's largest women's organizations holding annual conventions in Maine last week gave emphatic notice that, while large numbers of men are off fighting the war, they are wasting no time in planning a better State and better world for their return.

The Maine Federation of Women's Clubs, meeting at Waterville, passed a resolution urging representation by women in postwar planning conferences because "women of the world have been among the chief sufferers in this war."

Another resolution called for United States participation in world machinery to prevent future aggression.

A third resolve was that the Federation "urge promotion of religious and of character education in the schools, subject to approval of church, as a means of curbing and preventing delinquency."

This resolution came after a long discussion of the delinquency problem, with such figures as Dr. James E. West, chief of the American Boy Scouts, expressing the opinion the problem was largely and preventing delinquency."

Mrs. LaFell Dickinson of Keene, N. H., National Federation President, outlined a three-year "youth protection" program to be carried out by the organization.

Meanwhile the Maine Federation of Music, meeting at Rockland, heard Mrs. Guy P. Gannett of Cape Elizabeth, National President, assert that cultural organizations will play a vital role in the postwar world. Their task will be to "bring the world back to a true sense of values," she said.

In addition to the task of reorienting people to peaceful standards, she said there will "also be need for a broad general culture, which is no longer nationalistic, but is worldwide in its implications. And we who are allied with an art that is at once so democratic and so universal as music can, if we will live up to our full responsibilities, help point the way."

Mrs. Gannett said 600,000 articles of musical equipment have been sent to fighting men overseas and thousands more distributed in this country through the National Federation War Service Department, literally sending "American music around the world."

She added the program was winning large numbers of friends for music who on their return to civilian life would patronize musical events. As an added interest, she said, musicians who had interrupted their careers to enter the service should be "assured a warm welcome and a stable place in the world to which they return."

Island Education

Commissioner of Education Harry V. Gilson returned from a boat tour of Maine's coastal islands last week and said a small percentage of young people on the islands get minimum education requirements. He advocated greater opportunity for them, pointing out the State at present assumed no responsibility for cost of conveyance to good high schools on the mainland, or cost of board.

Purinton Named

Commissioner of Institutions Harrison Greenleaf last week appointed E. M. Purinton, Principal of Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, since 1925, to the position of Superintendent of the State School for Boys at South Portland to succeed Grube B. Cornish, who recently resigned.

Minstrel Show Planned

A minstrel show by employees of the Northern Industrial Chemical Co., makers of plastics, will be presented Saturday at 8 p. m. in John Hancock Hall, Boston. Proceeds from the performance will purchase gifts for former employees in the armed forces.

Plans Ready For Veterans At U. of N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., May 29—Specific educational plans for discharged veterans are ready at the University of New Hampshire in Durham with 21 servicemen already enrolled, according to an announcement today.

Monthly enrollments, broad tests covering the civilian and military experience of the applicants and common sense checkups during the courses feature this Postwar Educational Plan. Civilians who interrupted their college careers to enter war plants are eligible for this same program, the university states.

Dr. Everett B. Sackett, Registrar of the University, and designer of the plan, will direct the program assisted by a committee of Dr. Arwood S. Northby, Assistant to the President and the Deans of the Colleges of Agriculture, Liberal Arts and Technology.

Applicants will submit a complete record of their previous educational work, including all such courses taken in the armed forces. First tests will include an intelligence examination, an interest inventory and a general achievement test.

Assembling the records and the test results, the veteran will be interviewed to determine the feasibility of his educational plans. Following this step, specific tests to determine the candidates readiness for the courses selected will be given.

Veterans who need special attention to remedy defects revealed by this screening are to be helped either by group or individual instruction. Those who show ability and preparedness equal to entering at a level above that of freshmen will be given credit—although one semester of work at the assigned level must be completed satisfactorily.

Woonsocket Seaman a Fighter In Two Wars and Two Armies

While many Americans today scan reports of Allied bombings in France wondering which familiar spot will be hit next, perhaps few have more reason for concern than Francois Achille Verhulst, merchant seaman of Woonsocket, R. I. Two recent targets have been the town where he was born and where his sister still lives, or so he hopes, and the village where his once-flourishing grocery business is—or was—located.

He'd certainly like to be in on the D-Day operations, but as far as the Army goes, he has seen his quota of service in two wars and two armies, the French and the American. He'll see this war through in the merchant marine, he says, though his elderly mother in Woonsocket would like him to settle down there, where he has his own business, the Woonsocket Comb Company.

In Philadelphia, and still a Frenchman when World War I broke out, he returned to France on the first ship that left New York. For his exploits in the French Army he received the Military Cross and the Croix de Guerre. In 1916, after having been wounded three times, he returned to the United States, where he was the first man from Woonsocket to be drafted for the United States Army.

Having risen from private to second lieutenant while in the French Army, at Fort Devens he won the rank of sergeant and became an American citizen before going overseas again with Uncle Sam's forces. By 1918 he had had enough fighting to last the rest of his life, but the loss of the peace in 1939 decreed otherwise.

In the interim, he had established his comb (for textiles) business in Woonsocket and his grocery business in a small French town about 80 miles from Paris, the latter when he returned to France at the time his father passed on in 1932. He was still there when World War II was declared and, since from the French point of view he was still a citizen of his native land, he found himself once more in the French Army on Aug. 28, 1939.

Although subsequently discharged in October, he was on hand to flee from the Germans when they took Paris in June of the following year. Memories of that evacuation are best forgotten—seven dive-bombed miles the first day, 27 the next, creeping along in his truck one minute and jumping for cover the next, with no water, little food, and thousands of refugees clamoring for assistance.

It took four days to reach Tours and it was there he had his most unusual encounter with German officialdom. Desperately in need of money and clothes, he had taken a job as a waiter in a restaurant frequented by the Germans. One day, out of a clear sky, a German Captain brought him four suits of clothes. "It must have been because I was an American," says Mr. Verhulst. The Germans, he adds, used to scare the French away from all the Jewish stores so they could go and buy the goods themselves.

Six weeks later he went back to Paris, where he remained until the Germans demanded his services. Through the American Embassy he eventually got passage money from relatives in the United States and after waiting in Lisbon two months for a ship, finally succeeded in reaching Montreal, where he enlisted as an oiler in the Free French merchant marine on Aug. 29, 1941.

Since then he has been in 27 countries, survived three submarine attacks without being torpedoed, and escaped from a ship that burned in Halifax Harbor the same week the Normandie burned in New York. It was a great day for him when he was transferred from a French to an American merchant ship at Suez in October of 1942.

Wherever his ships take him, he looks for the Free French, eager to get hold of an underground paper. "Sure, we know what's going on inside France," he says. "You bet the underground will be ready to fight when D-Day comes."

He has just come back from one of several trips to South America, where he reports that prices quadruple the minute an American ship puts into port. In Montevideo, for instance, rooms that cost a civilian 50 cents a night cost American sailors $2, he states. And that is hard on seamen like himself, who only get $2.77 a day while they're in a foreign port.

University of Maine Gives Term Dates for Army Work

ORONO, Maine, May 29 (AP)—A new schedule designed to coordinate dates of college terms for civilian students with those announced by the Army for specialist training of reserves was announced yesterday by the University of Maine.

The dates by terms: Summer—July 5 to Sept. 22; fall—Oct. 2 to Dec. 22; winter—Jan. 2 to March 23; spring—April 2 to June 22.

The 1945 commencement will be held June 24, 1945.

Two Bay State Men On Casualty List

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—The names of two Massachusetts men are included in a list of 50 casualties of the United States naval forces—Navy, Marine Corps, the Coast Guard—the Navy Department announced today.

Publication of this additional list brought to 45,261 the total number of Navy casualties announced since Dec. 7, 1941.

The Massachusetts men and next of kin:

Davis, Henry Lloyd, Seaman, First Class, United States Naval Reserve. Missing. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Davis, Dorchester.

Griffin, Joseph William, Storekeeper, Second Class, United States Naval Reserve. Killed. Wife, Mrs. Mary Louise Griffin, Boston.

Aviation Course Open to Teachers

High and elementary school teachers who are going to teach pre-flight aeronautics instruction to their pupils next season are to be given part of their course in "flying classrooms" this summer at Harvard University.

The Graduate School of Education, it was announced over the week end, is offering in its summer school, starting July 3, instruction in "aviation education" for high and elementary school teachers. The course is being given at the request of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. In charge is Acting Dean Phillip J. Rulon of the School, who is a pilot and instructor in the Civil Air Patrol.

A requirement of the course, which Harvard said has never been duplicated, is that every student must take 2½ hours of instruction in the air in dual-control planes at North Grafton Airport.

What is learned in flight experience will be applied in the ground instruction of the course.

B. and P. Club 'Fed' Backs Equal Rights

A legislative program that includes continuing support of the equal rights amendment, jury service for women, and participation by the United States in an international organization with adequate machinery to enforce peace was adopted by the Massachusetts Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at Swampscott yesterday.

Hostess at the annual two-day convention was the Worcester Club, which celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary at yesterday's luncheon. Speakers included Mayor William A. Bennett of Worcester, who urged the women "to put our own house in order" before trying to plan for world economic development, and Miss Raquel Eidleman of Lima, Peru, who is studying at Jackson College. Miss Eidleman said that Peruvian women are just beginning to take an interest in public affairs and that American women can do much to help them.

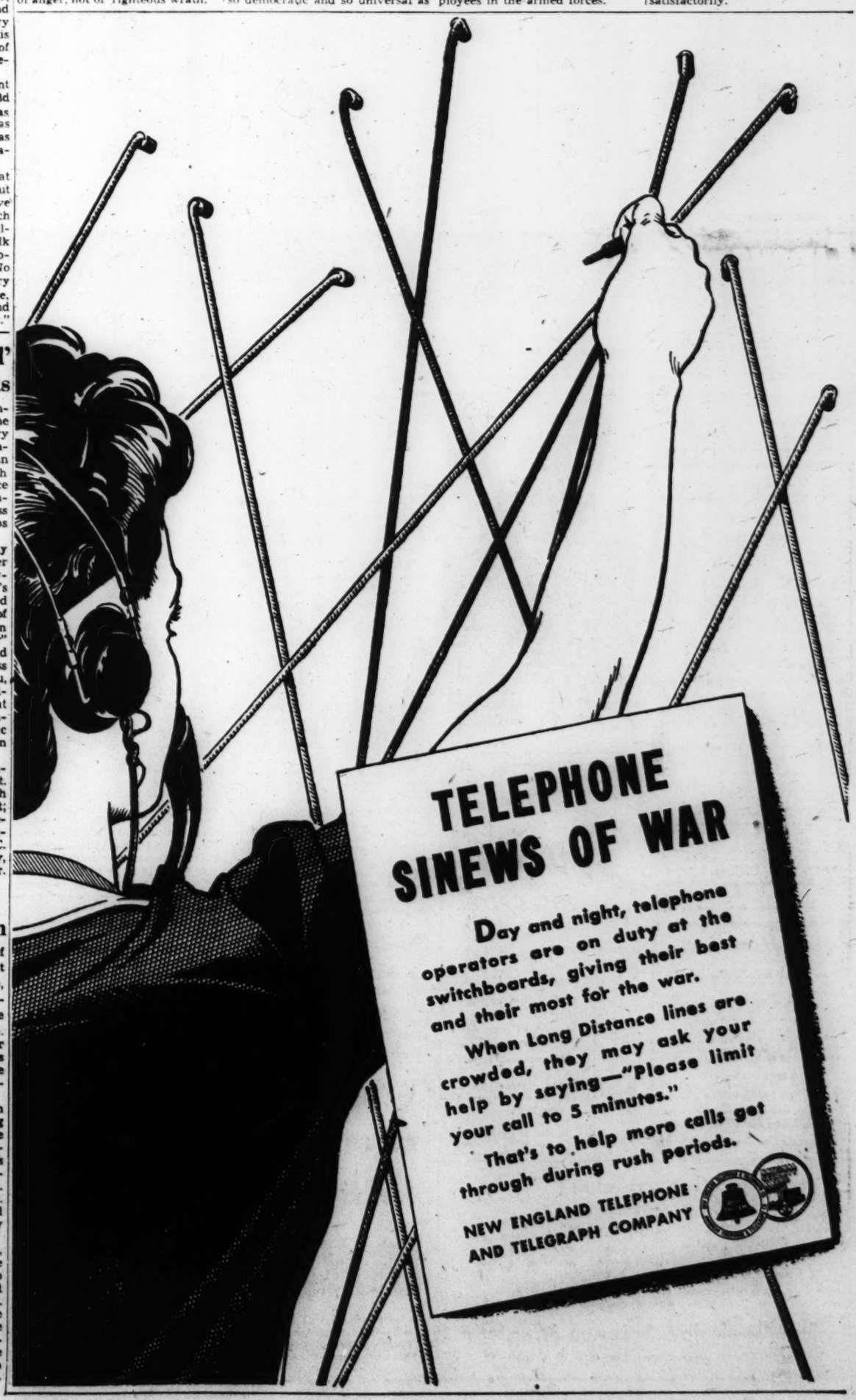
Dr. K. Frances Scott of Northampton was re-elected President. Other officers include Elizabeth M. Curry, First Vice-President; Anne Halfpenny, Second Vice-President; Helen W. Mackay, Recording Secretary; Gertrude C. Benway, Corresponding Secretary, and Anna E. Donovan, Treasurer.

Youth Is Rescued By Heroic Woman

Diving into the waters of Wright's Pond in Medford, last night, Mrs. Kathleen Harrington, who never took a lesson in lifesaving, swam 100 yards to rescue William H. Smith, Revere youth. Mrs. Harrington left her own four children on the shore with dozens of spectators who insisted that the Revere youth was merely pretending he was in trouble.

Mrs. Harrington, who resides in West Medford, was picnicking with her family when the Revere youth's cries attracted her attention. Although nearly 100 bathers thought the boy's cries and gesticulations were only a joke, Mrs. Harrington realized his danger. Without hesitation, she plunged into the pond and reached the boy just in time.

Although not a strong swimmer, the rescuer managed to drag the boy nearly to shore where two unidentified men finally realized her plight and came to her aid. Later, she said that had she stopped to think, she would have underestimated her ability to perform the rescue. "But with a life at stake," she said, "I didn't stop to think. I just rose to the emergency."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Allied Fifth Army Battles Way to Within 16 Miles of Rome

Continued from Page 1

three of 18 German divisions engaged in battle had been virtually destroyed in the broad offensive launched May 11, with more than 15,000 prisoners taken.

Overwhelming Aprilia, once bitterly contested beachhead fortress, the Fifth punched north within a mile of Campoleone—the closest penetration toward Rome. To the east the Fifth advanced within 2,000 yards of Valmontone, on the shell-torn Via Casilina, despite flame-throwing German counter-assaults.

Steady artillery fire was pumped onto the Via Casilina, main escape route for eight German divisions being forced back on the front to the southeast.

In between on the Campoleone-Valmontone line, other forces fought in the outskirts of Velletri on the Appian Way, and closed upon Lanuvia, four miles southwest, where the Alban Hills begin to rise from the Pontine Plain.

"Despite several sharp German counterattacks, the Americans are advancing slowly in the direction of Rome," a battle-front dispatch from an Associated Press correspondent declared.

Meanwhile the Eight Army in the Liri and Sacco Valleys to the southeast pushed ahead, breaking down German rear-guard stands.

As the sound of the great battle rolled into Rome, the enemy in the mountains southeast of Valmontone was driven out of the towns of Sermoneta and Bassiano, below Norma, which was overwhelmed May 28. Snipers still were active in the hills beyond this area and Fifth Army patrols were mopping them up.

French Forces Take Mountain

French forces, meantime, followed up their seizure of Ville Santo Stefano by taking off northward through the hills toward the Liri Valley making only casual contact with the enemy and capturing Monte Siserno, 2,400 feet high.

On the heels of the capture May 28 of the important town of Ceprano on Highway 6 and the Liri River, the Eighth Army pushed west and north. Throwing bridges rapidly across the Liri and Sacco Rivers, where the enemy had blown up crossings, Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese's troops swept westward six miles from Ceprano to Pofi.

To the north, in the area of Arce at the junction of Highways 6 and 82, they surrounded the towering Monte Oreo, dominating Arce and surrounded Santo Padre, four and a half miles northeast.

From the beachhead, Fifth Army troops met stubborn resistance every inch of the way in their drive to crack the Anzio-Albano Highway, down which the Germans poured attacks last February, and past the Aprilia Highway, railroad and factory area, scene of much of the heaviest fighting since the beachhead was established.

It was reported officially that the German 71st, 94th, and 715th divisions already had been virtually destroyed out of the 18 divisions the Germans had committed to the battle south of Rome.

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Commander in Italy, has appealed to Italian Patriots between Florence and Rome to supply the Allies with exact information on German troop movements and reserves, and to attack German communications, the British Radio said.

U. S. Fighter Planes Blast Foe With Rockets

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 29

Rocket-equipped fighter planes have been used successfully in combat against the Japanese, the Army air forces reported today.

The announcement made no mention of American rocket-launching planes in Europe, but said they have been effective in the Pacific and China-Burma theaters against such land targets as bivouac areas, bridges and ammunition dumps, and against sea targets such as barges and light shipping.

The projectiles can be fired in pairs or salvos from launchers mounted beneath the wings of five types of fighter plane—P-40 Warhawk, P-47 Thunderbolt, P-38 Lightning, P-39 Aircobra, and P-51 Mustang.

Air Over Europe:

Two Air Armadas Strike at Reich

A thousand heavy American bombers and 1,200 fighters spanned the length of Germany, bombing two aircraft factories in Poland and four in Central and Eastern Germany while other fleets struck up from the south at the Vienna and Wiener Neustadt areas.

Early estimates indicated at least 4,200 planes had attacked the Germans from Britain and Italy.

The sky-darkening fleet equaled that of May 28, which was the largest ever dispatched by the United States Army forces.

The Polish factories were at Poznan and Kreisling. Those in Germany were at Leipzig, Tutow, Cottbus, and Sorau. The flight to Poznan entailed a round trip of at least 1,450 miles.

Simultaneously, hundreds of lesser American bombers struck heavily and repeatedly at the French invasion coast, bombing bridges, railroads and airdromes.

Kreisling is five miles southeast of Poznan where the heavy bombers have battered aircraft factories before. Tutow also has been bombed before. Leipzig, Cottbus, and Sorau all are in the core of Central Germany between 100 and 130 miles south of Berlin. Poznan is 50 miles inside the Polish border.

The record American aerial armada hit hard at a dozen German targets May 28 including five urgently needed synthetic oil plants around Leipzig, Dresden, and Magdeburg in the core of the Central Reich, a United States communiqué said.

Extensive fires and explosions were recorded in fuel factories at Ruhland, Lutzkendorf, Merseburg, Magdeburg and Zeitz. The German Army tank and armored vehicle plants at Königsborn suffered "heavy and extensive damage" with all principal buildings hit, the communiqué said.

Invasion:

Tension Mounts In German Lines

German radiocasts reflected increased tension in Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's entire invasion front as temperatures over the glassy Strait of Dover reached an unofficial 100 degrees shortly before noon.

Nazi commentators asserted that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had missed one favorable invasion date when the tides and weather were perfect and cried out: "Germany would prefer for the invasion to come today rather than tomorrow."

That suggested that enemy defenses at least once already had been brought to a nerve-wracking peak of alertness, only to find that Hitler's command had guessed wrong.

The Swiss newspaper Gazette de Lausanne, gave a new clue to the defense problem of Marshal von Rundstedt, complicated by railroads tangled and snarled by profusions of Allied bombs. The newspaper said there was increasing fear of a general D-Day strike of French railroad workers and that the Nazis were sending in more key transportation officials and workers for key posts.

Hitler was reported to have conferred with the Japanese Ambassador to Berlin on "acute questions of German-Japanese collaboration."

Just what Hitler could expect from the diplomat, Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, was too hard a question for Allied observers to fathom. The Berlin Radio said the meeting took place at Hitler's headquarters, with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop also present.

Meanwhile, reports from Stockholm said a Nazi wave of terror had swept Norway and Denmark, possibly reflecting German fears that the Allies intend to break into Fortress Europe through Scandinavia.

Advices reaching the Swedish Capital said 30 Norwegian patriots have been executed since May 1 in a Nazi-Quisling drive to stamp out the Underground and restless invasion-minded elements.

Similar oppressive measures were imposed in Denmark. The Germans arrested scores of persons and held them hostage under capital sentences in a move to halt continuous outbreaks of sabotage.

Russia:

Localized German Attacks Repulsed

Bursts of fighting on the lower Dnestr and the White Russian fronts, where localized German attacks were reported repulsed, were announced by Moscow, but the general situation on the long-dormant Eastern Front remained unchanged over the week end, a Soviet communiqué said.

Northwest of Tiraspol on the lower Dnestr, the bulletin declared, the Germans attempted a reconnaissance in force but were thrown back with heavy losses by withering Russian fire.

Southeast of Vitebsk, at the upper end of the White Russian front, the Nazis were said to have lost at least 230 men in an unsuccessful attempt to regain a height occupied by Soviet troops a few days before.

China:

Japanese Drive Toward Changsha

Japanese troops attacking southward along the Hankow-Canton railway in Hunan Province were within 80 miles of Changsha in what may be another attempt to clear that important railway and strengthen Japanese defenses against possible future American landings on the China Coast.

The Hankow-Canton railway is about 425 miles inland from the China Coast, and the main Japanese push was begun May 27 at Yoyang (Yochow), approximately 100 miles north of Changsha in the Tungting Lake area. Other Japanese units were fighting Chinese troops near Tungcheng, in adjoining Hupeh Province, 45 miles southeast of Yoyang.

Chinese troops under "Little Tiger" Gen. Hsueh Yueh, Governor of Hunan, already have fought three successful battles around Changsha against the Japanese, keeping the enemy from utilizing the 435-mile strip of the railway between Yoyang and Canton. The apparently impending fourth battle for Changsha, however, may put the Chinese to their severest test.

Fighting now rages in three other provinces, Honan and Shansi to the north of the new battle-front, and Yunnan, far to the southwest on the Burma border. The next three months, it is felt in Chungking, may be China's most critical period of the war.

Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's 14th Air Force has joined the battle in Hunan Province, the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell announced.

On the Salween front in Yunnan Province, the Chinese High Command said, monsoon-like rains hampered operations but Chinese troops continued to pursue Japanese forces retreating from Tatangtzu and launched an assault on prepared enemy mountain positions eight miles to the west.

Biak Island:

Americans Press Toward Airfield

Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth Army troops pressed forward on Biak Island off the Dutch New Guinea coast against increasing Japanese efforts to trip up the Americans in their latest 200-mile stride toward the Philippines.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said Americans have consolidated their positions around Bosnek, captured shortly after the naval and air-supported landings May 27 three miles east of the town. The Americans were reaching for Mokmer airfield 2½ miles away.

Mokmer airfield, four miles west of Bosnek, is one of three airstrips on Biak, largest island of the Schouten group. Capture of the fields will put Allied bombers only 880 miles from the southern tip of the Philippines and 600 miles south of Palau, the enemy's South Seas headquarters in the Western Carolines.

The Japanese were defending the prize, their snipers taking a rising toll, an advance headquarters spokesman said.

With the capture of Bosnek, the Americans took 2 enemy six-inch guns, 4 five-inch, and 2 three-inch pieces, General MacArthur reported. These guns participated in the exchange of shells with American and Australian naval vessels which covered the landing. The ships suffered some damage.

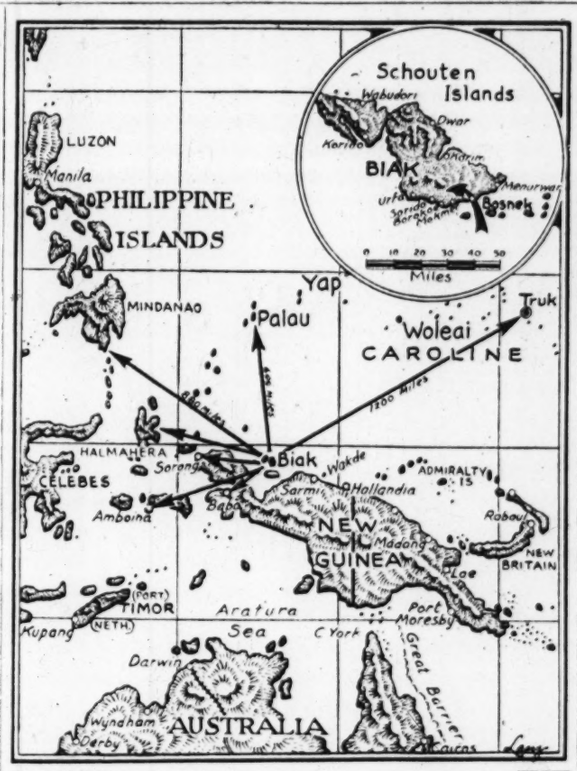
The Americans also liberated 200 Javanese held as laborers by the Japanese.

Allied bombers splashed 288 tons of explosives on Japanese positions. Nine enemy planes, five of them bombers, were downed by Allied fighters and surface vessels' antiaircraft guns. One of the four Nipponese bombers accounted for by the fleet's ack-ack crash on an escort vessel, damaging the ship and causing casualties among the crew.

General MacArthur described the Biak landings as virtually concluding the Allied campaign for New Guinea. The thrust was 200 miles west of Wakde Island, which had fallen under the Yankee invasion wave May 18.

In the Sarmi area on the New Guinea mainland near Wakde Island, American infantrymen battling for the Maffin airdrome captured near-by Hill 225, one mile southeast of the field, thereby winning an excellent artillery position to hammer the enemy.

Disintegration of Japanese forces in the neighborhood of Hollandia, 110 miles east of the Wakde-Carmi area, continued with the trapped soldiers of the enemy's Eighteenth Army deprived of supplies or reinforcements by the American invasion there April 22.



By a Staff Artist

MacArthur Fights for Strategic Isle

Arrows show how Allied air power will be able to dominate remaining Japanese bases in the Southwest Pacific and strike at the Philippines after the three airports on Biak Island in the Schouten Group are captured. General MacArthur's men established a beachhead at Bosnik on the Island on Saturday. Inset shows how the invaders are advancing on the airfields at Mokmer, Sorido, and Borokoe after pressing through Bosnik.

'Grounded' Gunners Find a Way to Fly

By the Associated Press

A Liberator Base in England, May 29

Momentarily short of personnel to man antiaircraft guns, this base pulled some gunners off bombers for the job. These men, eager to fly, have been cycling to another base and wangling places on missions—on their days off duty.

"There's nothing in regulations to stop them flying on missions on their leaves if they want to," said their deputy commander, Col. Dexter Hodge of Pledger, Texas.

Burma:

Allies Push Deeper Into Myitkyina

American and Chinese troops have penetrated deeper into the main Japanese North Burma base of Myitkyina, but some 35 miles to the west near the town of Mogaung British Chindits have withdrawn from their positions astride the enemy's communication line from the south, it was announced at Allied Headquarters in Ceylon.

The Chindits had held a position southwest of Mogaung since last March, blocking the Mandalay-Myitkyina railway. A Southeast Asia Command communiqué said they had retired after five days of heavy fighting with reinforced Japanese units. These airborne troops have been operating behind the Japanese 18th Division, which, in turn, faces the Chinese in the Mogaung Valley.

Penetrating into the southern end of Myitkyina, the American and Chinese troops were declared to have cut the Japanese exit in that direction after two days of fighting.

German Intellectuals Ignore Postwar Reich

Continued from Page 1

construction work if assigned specific tasks within a framework built and controlled by the Allies.

Slogans of Unity

A German university professor with whom he had many conversations admitted frankly what he held to be the main trouble with the bulk of his colleagues.

"'They live in a dream world,' he said. 'Most of them are very good in their respective fields, but politically they cannot think beyond the slogans of German unity,' 'the unconquerable Fatherland,' and "the world-ruling Reich.'

"They are not deceived by the Nazi theories; in fact, they most bitterly object to them. Yet, intrinsically, they feel that Germany is in the right, that her claims are just, but that, unfortunately, the wrong men are defending her rights."

On several evenings the Swiss journalist was guest of a group of professional men who gathered almost daily at a shop owned by a bitter opponent of the Nazis. It was there that he gained insight into the sordid life most of the German intellectuals have been compelled to live.

Intellectuals Burdened

He found that, next to the Jews and other members of persecuted religious minorities, they are the most closely watched and often the most humiliatingly treated people in the Third Reich.

As one in the group, a chemist, put it, "'We hide in our corners. Those who are on top today treat us professional men with mockery and scorn. They have robbed us of all freedom, including, of course, the freedom of research and teaching. Many teachers, lawyers, engineers, and other academicians have been inducted into the army. Others passed away. Our Jewish colleagues were expelled.

"'All the vacancies were filled with Party members. Of course, we, too, wear the Party badge. But none of us plays the Party game with inner conviction. The Nazis know that. They know that we would rather lose the war than be forced to go on living in this sort of slavery.'"

What Could Be Worse?

He asked the chemist as well as other intellectuals he met: "If Hitler loses the war are you willing to suffer the consequences? What if the Bolshevists were to take over where Hitler left off?"

Frequently the answer was: "'What could be worse than Nazi tyranny?'"

Most of those interviewed confessed they could not imagine that the Russians would be more dreadful than their present masters. They believed things would be bad at all events whether Hitler won or lost.

One of the things which most irritates German professional men in all walks of life is the hopeless stupidity and the inefficiency and arrogance of the Nazis who boss persons around who know much more than they do, while pocketing the honors and the profits for themselves.

There are, however, quite a few members of the better educated classes and a considerable number of the "society" people who have made their peace with the Nazis and have gone hunting with the wolfpack.

Goebbels "Brilliant"

The Swiss vividly recalled a Berlin woman who constantly repeated to him and all the other guests at a party: "Goebbels was charming today. He told us the most brilliant political jokes. And for us women his personality has really something magnetic."

A German editor told the Swiss journalist, I am a convinced Christian. Only in prayer can I find strength to carry on. Day and night, when I am on duty, I am forced to lie. I am responsible for what is printed in the paper, and I know that I am leading the people astray. I try to let them read between the lines what I cannot print openly, but only few people know how to read between the lines. You will ask me why I do not quit. I think it is better that a man like me does the job than one of the typical Nazi subhumans who would spread even more poison. Besides, there is my family I have to think of."

There is a fairly large group of intellectuals in the Reich who anxiously avoid any contact with politics. They live with their books, pictures, or stamp collections, hardly glance at a newspaper and never listen to news on the radio. Their maxim is: "With our weak selves we can change nothing."

"Patron of the Arts"

Many of the German artists, particularly painters, have become quite satisfied with Naziism. Hitler never fails to behave as the "patron of the arts." He, as well as the lesser Nazi leaders, buy numerous paintings each year and he often gives tea parties for artists at his Berlin chancellery.

On these occasions there is an empty chair at each table and Hitler moves from one table to another, talking with the painters, writers, and musicians about their work and spurring them on to bigger and better work for the glory of the Reich and the strengthening of German morale.

Probably the gravest of all problems concerning Germany's intellectual and spiritual life is presented by the rising generation. German youth has been robbed of all capacity for independent thought by the training in Nazi schools, the Hitler Youth, and Labor Camps.

The Party has laid its iron grip on German boys and girls from the moment they leave the cradle. Young people in the Reich know no other ties except with the Party, the State, and the Führer. When these authorities will have gone some day, the youth will have lost its sense of direction, and will lack any means of its own to find the right trail again.

Phrases on the Wing

They call it a covey of partridges; a nide of pheasants; a wisp of snipe; a flight of doves or swallows; a muster of peacocks; a siege of herons; a building of rooks; a brood of grouse and a plump of wildfowl.

Nazi-French Collaboration: Only One-Way Road to Berlin

Continued from Page 1

by the Führer of the German Mode, denouncing French fashions as decadent, saying no self-respecting German woman would wear them, that Paris was finished as a style center, and that, after the war, the two great world fashion centers would be Vienna and New York!

Propaganda trips were part of the German collaboration offensive. Groups of writers, artists, and musicians from conquered and satellite Axis countries were personally conducted through the Reich. Everything was paid for by the Nazis. From beginning to end they need not spend a penny of their own, even for tips. They traveled in de luxe airplanes or expresses, stayed at the best hotels.

Hitler gave audience to them. Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, and Dr. Joseph Goebbels gave parties for them. They visited armament factories, industrial plants, social centers, prison camps. They attended gala theaters, concerts, expositions.

They came back much impressed, but not always in the right way. They brought tales of the mighty public buildings. Hitler was having erected to house the administrations of the New Order. It was obvious that the Capital of the United States of Europe was to be Berlin. The French had serious doubts as to the paternal role Hitler would play in such a confederation. Too many Frenchmen had read the supplement to "Mein Kampf."

Collaboration Brief

The dream of collaboration was brief. The awakening began almost at once, with attacks on members of the German Army of Occupation by French civilians and the reprisals that followed: The execution of assorted hostages—first 50, then 100 and then 150 Frenchmen for each German victim.

The Nazis dealt another fatal blow to Franco-German collaboration when they began persecuting the Jews in France. The French were outraged that the Germans should make them violate their tradition of hospitality. For many years France had been the haven for political refugees from all countries, the goal for visitors of all nations, and the center for students in search of culture. Putting the stars on Jews was bad enough, but when they began rounding them up for deportation, wrenching shrieking children from their mother's arms, the French said definitely, "No. We can never give our hand to ces gens-la" [those people]. They pronounce the words so they convey a world of condemnation.

The symbol of clasped hands was the sign under which La Relève was launched. This was the plan whereby French workmen voluntarily were to relieve the war prisoners in Germany.

To listen to the collaborationist orators—Pierre Laval among the first—you expected millions of captives to come home immediately. Lots of idealistic young Frenchmen signed up to go. They soon realized what a sharp bargain the Nazis had made. The first "exchange" included only 50 released prisoners for the whole Paris area.

Promises Broken

As conscription of workers succeeded voluntary departures, one promise after another was broken. First the authorities said they would take no married workmen: the married men were among the first to leave.

Next they swore not to take the fathers of young children. I personally saw two fathers of year-old babies with wives expecting another shortly, dragged away from their weeping families, the one on Christmas, the other on New Year's Day.

Finally, it was agreed with M. Laval that the 18-year-old class should be conscripted only for work in France. But when they went to register, they were rushed through the physical examination and many found themselves aboard trains for the Reich, within a couple of hours, without having been allowed to go home to say good-bye or to pick up so much as a toothbrush.

All this was sufficient to disillusion the majority of collaboration sympathizers, even without the ruined country, the increasing restrictions, the dearth of the smallest things that make life pleasant.

Collaboration implies equality. In practice, it added up to lots of talk, nothing to eat, and nothing to wear.

It was all too reminiscent of the king in the German fairy tale, whose tailors made him imaginary clothes and whose courtiers tactfully refused to see that he wore nothing.

To Frenchmen it appeared obvious: Collaboration was a one-way route that led to Berlin—a route that led downhill from France.

Eastern War Zone To Get New Field Gun

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, May 29—A new type of field gun for use in the Eastern war theaters is going into production in war factories in the Union of South Africa, the CBS short-wave listening station learned recently from a British broadcast.

The new gun was ordered especially by the Eastern group's supply council, BBC continued, and was listed among such items as cranes, barges, electric motors, and high tension cables.

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Drop in Output of Munitions Brings Strong Plea by Nelson

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—Munitions production in April dropped 3 per cent behind schedule and 2 per cent under March.

The War Production Board, reporting this May 27, described the slump as "a definite lag behind the rising schedule which was planned from March until November," and not a continuation of the planned decline in January and February.

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman, disclosed for the first time that the production goal for 1944 has been cut to "somewhat less than $69,000,000,000" from the original objective of $82,000,000,000.

Brightest aspect of the report was Mr. Nelson's announcement that most of the "must" items were well abreast of schedule. These include landing craft, heavy artillery ammunition," airborne signal equipment, heavy trucks, tractors, and the urgent aircraft models.

April's aircraft record of 8,343 war planes delivered was 4 per cent behind schedule in numbers and 5 per cent below March in weight. Mr. Nelson said the output was "the first month-to-month decline since January, 1943, and also the first time this year that planes missed schedule.

In the major arms categories, Mr. Nelson reported the following record for April, in relation to March output:

Aircraft, down 7 per cent, 4 per cent behind schedule.

Ships, no change, 2 per cent below schedule.

Guns and fire-control equipment, down 3 per cent, 5 per cent below schedule.

Ammunition, up 5 per cent, 4 per cent below schedule.

Combat and motor vehicles, down 5 per cent, 2 per cent behind schedule.

Communication and electronic equipment, down 1 per cent, 3 per cent below schedule.

Emphasizing the magnitude of the job which lies ahead, Mr. Nelson said:

"The production peak planned for November calls for an output 10 per cent higher than was reached in April. This is a big increase to be achieved over a six-month period and will require our most determined efforts."

The top-priority program for heavy artillery shells met its steeply rising schedule with an increase of 55 per cent, Mr. Nelson said. Output of mortar shells went up sharply, beating schedule by 5 per cent. Ammunition for all artillery, mortars, and naval guns, in which schedules called for a 20 per cent increase over March, attained half that goal.

Mr. Nelson disclosed that production of land mines and grenades is scheduled to triple by November.

Berliner 'Fiddles' Sensational News

By the Associated Press

New York, May 29

A breathless woman radiocaster on the Berlin Radio last night asked "ladies and gentlemen in America" to stand by for "sensational news."

The sensational announcement, said the radiocast, reported by the National Broadcasting Company, would follow the reading of the day's war news. That was done, there was more build-up, and the woman announcer proclaimed:

"And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, for the sensational news we have promised you. In just a few minutes you will hear a very talented Berlin artist play on a violin that was made in 1626."

Roosevelt Sends I. L. O. Data For Information of Congress

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt today sent to Congress for its information a report on the activities of the recent conference of the International Labor Organization in Philadelphia.

His letter of transmittal said:

"The twenty-sixth conference of the International Labor Organization has just been held at Philadelphia. Representatives of the governments, employers, and workers of 41 countries took part in its deliberations.

"The conference, by a two-thirds majority, adopted recommendations on the following seven subjects:

"1. Income security.

"2. Social security for the armed forces.

"3. Medical care.

"4.—Social policy in dependent territories.

"5. Employment in the transition from war to peace.

"6. The organization of employment services.

"7. National planning of public works.

"Under the constitution of the International Labor Organization, these recommendations are forwarded to the member governments for submission by them to their respective, competent national authorities. I shall accordingly submit them to the Congress in the regular way when certified copies are received.

"The conference made other important decisions of which I think the Congress should be informed.

"First, it adopted by unanimous vote a declaration of the aims and purposes of the International Labor Organization, which has been referred to as the 'Declaration of Philadelphia.'

"Secondly, it unanimously adopted resolutions concerning the social provisions of the peace settlement.

"Thirdly, it unanimously adopted resolutions concerning the economic policies, international and national, required for the attainment of the social objectives of the United Nations.

"Because of the interest and importance of these three documents, I am transmitting them herewith for the information of the Congress."

Special Delivery Follows Rescue!

DENVER, Colo., May 29 (AP)—"Is this your boy, lady?" said Herbert Edwards, 12, as he placed 3-year-old Michael Wadsworth in his mother's arms. Then he climbed on his bicycle and finished delivering the papers on his route.

He didn't bother to tell her that he had rescued Michael from drowning in an irrigation ditch into which the child had fallen while at play. Michael, the son of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Wadsworth, was struggling in the water when Herbert reached him.

U. S. Staff Hit for Fund Propaganda

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—Government employees "propagandizing Congress" for larger appropriations drew a rebuke today from the House Appropriations Committee as it reported a $1,104,972,814 supply bill for independent offices.

The second billion dollar bill sent to the House this week carried $67,950,350 to finance the Labor Department, for the fiscal year starting July 1, a reduction of $2,164,850 from budget estimates; $629,224,185 for the Federal Security Agency, a $58,621,115 cut; $15,410,000 for the employees Compensation Commission, the same as requested in the budget; $3,523,450 for the National Labor Relations Board, a cut of $625,550; $607,000 for the National Mediation Board, a reduction of $46,500; $311,316,000 for the Railroad Retirement Board as requested in the budget, and $76,941,829 for the War Man Power Commission, an $8,066,371 reduction.

The total funds recommended were $69,464,686 below budget estimates and $61,873,096 under current year appropriations.

Manpower Fund Rejected

Eliminated entirely was a budget request for $2,485,000 for the War Manpower Commission's program of recruiting, locating and bringing into this country foreign workers to meet labor shortages. This program, the Committee commented, has not met with "sufficient success to justify its continuation."

The rebuke to Government workers was aimed at employees in the Children's Bureau and in the Office of Education. Commenting on the volume of correspondence received in connection with the Children's Bureau request for funds, the Committee said it believed the public would support the program without Government employees being "used in having the Congress or members of the Committee on Appropriations circularized on behalf of such appropriation."

The Office of Education, the Committee added, "has been particularly aggressive in having brought to the attention of members of Congress . . . the need for increased appropriations."

Grants to States

Larger allotments in the bill included $42,800,000 for emergency maternity and infant care for wives and children of enlisted servicemen; $63,000,000 for the emergency nurses training program, and $25,000,000 for grants to states for unemployment compensation administration.

Most of the cut in the entire bill represented a slash of $38,745,977 for vocational education, for which only $30,121,623 was recommended by the Committee. This reduction, the Committee explained, is possible because of the continued withdrawal of workers from industry to the armed forces, with withdrawal of women from industry "at a relatively high rate," and the diminishing availability of workers to take training during the next fiscal year.

The Committee continued available an unexpended balance of $36,000,000 for payments to states for vocational education of defense workers.

The Committee continued a limitation written into last year's NLRB appropriation prohibiting the use of any funds in connection with complaint cases between management and labor over contracts that have been in existence three months or longer.

Dionne Surprises Quints With a Pony

CALLANDER, Ontario, May 29 (AP)—The Dionne quintuplets were ten years old May 28 and they received a gift for which they had been clamoring for more than a year—a pony.

Olivia Dionne, their father and guardian, decided they were at last old enough for one, but kept the gift a secret until it was presented to Yvonne, Annette, Emile, Cecile, and Marie yesterday afternoon.

Their birthday was celebrated elaborately, but it was a family affair with the 14 Dionnes—the quints, their parents, four brothers and three sisters—their teachers and household staff participating.

Four Members of Tax Court Renamed by President

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt today reappointed four judges of the 16-member United States Tax Court whose terms would have expired June 2.

In an accompanying statement, the President said:

"I am reappointing four judges of the Tax Court of the United States, all of whose terms expire on June 2, 1944.

"They are J. Edgar Murdock, who has been a member of the Court for 18 years, and for over three years has been presiding judge; Ernest H. Van Fossan, who has been a member for 18 years; Eugene Black, who was chairman for four years and has been a member for 15 years, and William W. Arnold, who has been a member for nine years.

"The Tax Court in the last six years, in spite of the increasing complexities of tax law and tax litigation, has cut the number of cases pending by almost 50 per cent and has made its docket, for all practical purposes, current. The Court has recently been given jurisdiction over renegotiation of war contract cases.

"There has been no change in its membership for almost seven years, and I believe that in the interest of expeditious and efficient dispatch of business, these four members, whose services have been so satisfactory, should all be reappointed."

Procurement Of Life Rafts Under Attack

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—Complaining of "shameful disregard for human safety at sea," Representative Forest Harness (R) of Indiana, called today for a "thorough investigation" of what he said appeared to be "serious irregularities" in the program for procurement of life rafts for the Navy and the Merchant Marine.

Despite the accumulation of what he called a large stock pile of steel rafts tested and approved by the Coast Guard and hailed by shipbuilders and seamen as "far superior to any other life raft in existence," Mr. Harness declared in a statement prepared for submission to the House that hundreds of merchant vessels still are equipped with wooden rafts "commonly referred to by seamen as chicken crates and death traps."

Within the past 15 days, he said, the Maritime Commission has placed orders for 1,400 wooden rafts, with "no apparent disposition" to renew a contract for additional steel rafts with the Globe American Corporation of Kokomo, Ind., which he said designed and developed the steel raft.

"There is every evidence that strong pressure developed early against Globe and this new raft," he declared, and "it immediately became apparent that this new type raft would inevitably destroy the business of companies who had been building and selling the old type wooden rafts."

Fully equipped and supplied with emergency rations, containers of water, fishing tackle and flares, Mr. Harness said, the unit cost of the steel raft is $1,180, compared with approximately $1,200 for the cheapest wooden raft.

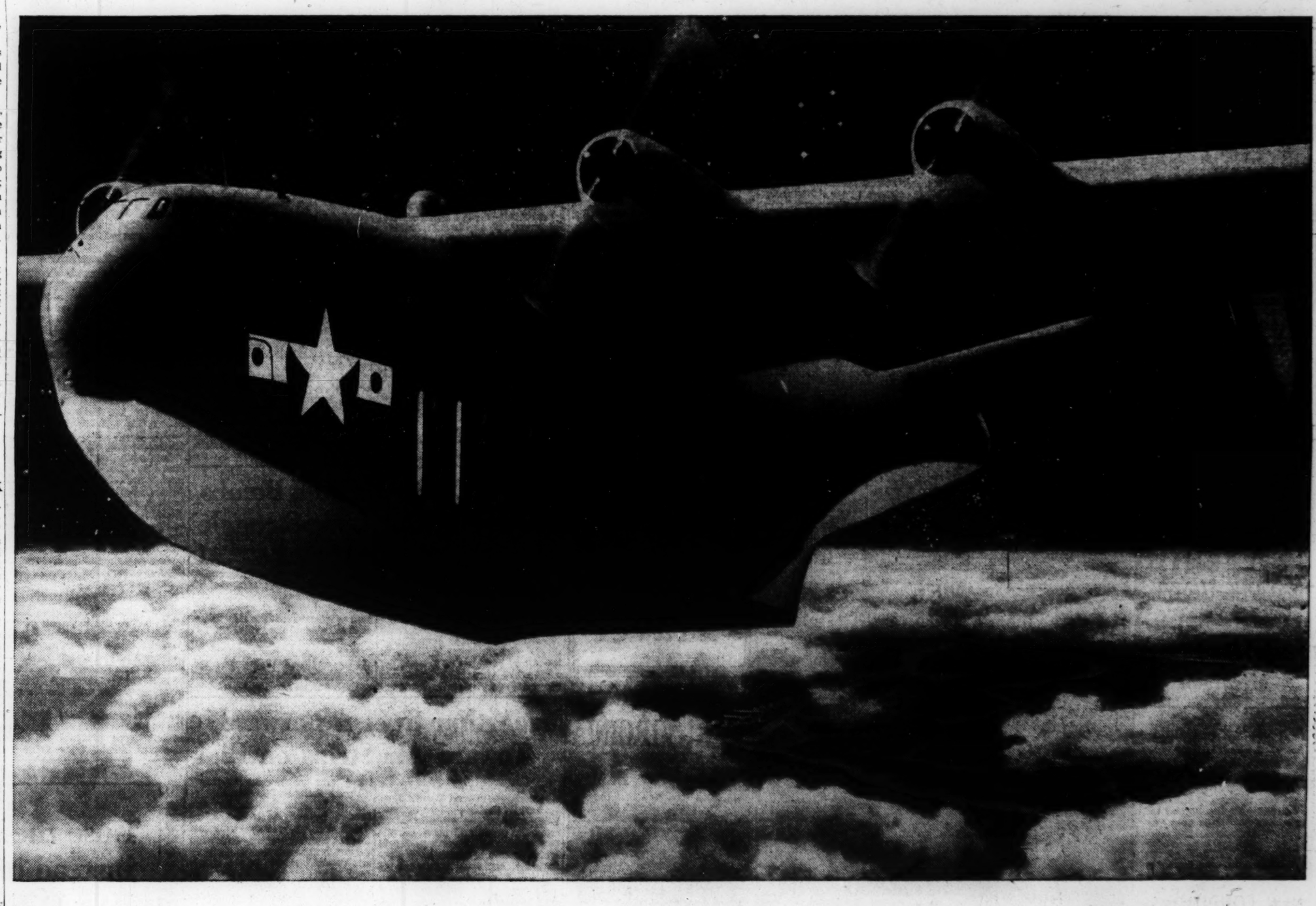
P.-T. Group Opposes 17-Year-Olds in War

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—The Board of Managers of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers May 26 went on record against drafting of 17-year-olds for military service "until more effective use is made of available man and woman power."

It also opposed the Wadsworth Resolution, the May Resolution "or any like measure committing the nation at this time to a postwar program of universal military training."

The actions were contained in a legislative report adopted at a postconvention session of the Board.

The Board urged full participation by the United States in the establishment of adequate machinery to insure international peace, and asked "adequate appropriation for emergency maternity and infant care for wives and babies of servicemen without hampering restrictions which deny the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor the ability to set standards for needed service."



A message from Mars

Massively she swung seaward, like a liner clearing a windy roadstead. Trailing a plume of spray in the twilight, she went "up on the step" and was off into space—a new star in the sky.

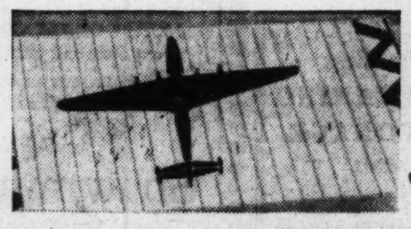
THUS, casually and without fanfare, begins another great story in the history of aviation. For the Martin Mars is the largest air cargo transport in the world, and her recent maiden flight from San Francisco to Hawaii marks one more step toward the coming age of super-transports.

Harnessed to giant 3-blade Curtiss Electric propellers powered by four 2,200 horsepower Wright Cyclone engines, the Mars has already established many new records of performance. On a test run from Maryland to Brazil, for instance, this mammoth flying liner took off at a gross weight of 148,560 pounds —nearly 75 tons—and flew 4,375 miles non-stop to Natal. On one leg of the return journey, 35,000 pounds of cargo were carried—the largest payload ever transported by air.

Operating today in the South Pacific as a member of the Naval Air Transport Service, performance such as this is an everyday occurrence for the Mars—a triumph of years that have been packed with the most closely coordinated research in airframe, propeller and engine design.

Today, the men and women who build the propellers for this great plane share with the builders of the Mars their pride in her performance. As part of the best trained team of workers in the world—the 5,000,000 who fly, service and build America's air power, they share, too, the hope which that power holds.

For an enlightened public sponsoring sound policies can make of aviation's skills the most important legacy of this war . . . can make of our airpower a force for good, for lasting peace and a closer understanding between the nations of the world.



With a wingspread of 200 feet, the Martin Mars would span two-thirds the length of a football field. The flying boat's hull, 117 feet from bow to stern, includes two full-length flight decks, with space for cargo, a crew of 15, and more than a score of passengers.

The Mars has the bulk of a 15-room house, yet flies and even climbs with two of her 16½-foot Curtiss Electric propellers at a standstill. Also, the Curtiss Automatic Propeller Speed Synchronizer enables the pilot by a single control to hold all the propellers and power plants in perfect step.

On water surfaces the maneuverability of the giant Mars is greatly simplified by the operation of reverse thrust. This means that by reversing the angle of the propeller blades, the braking action obtained can be utilized to turn the huge cargo liner literally "in her tracks," as illustrated in the diagram above.

Look to the Sky, America!

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The Story of a New Ace: Rail Blitz No Picnic

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in Britain

A MUSTANG AIR BASE, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, May 29—He stood there in the noise and confusion of the Officers Club with a fierce, almost contemptuous, look on his face. He was wearing a leather coat and leather flying boots.

He had not had time to take them off since coming in. He had been out north and beyond Berlin—in his single-seater Mustang.

He and others were out there this week, shooting up the countryside, in the gigantic rail blitz on Europe. You may have read about it. They had ridden in like Wild West cowboys flying at treetop level, swimming in and out again, riddling airports, smashing locomotives, strafing staff cars, lorries, tugs, barges, flak towers.

An hour or so before, he had been out there completing the five-hour flight. Some of the other planes hadn't come back.

Raucous Atmosphere

Now they were trying to relax. He was telling me about it. The big cubicle was full of noise, shouts, and excitement. A raucous radio was blaring. Anything but silence! They were crying aloud their adventures. It was like the dressing room after a football game, only this kind of game is built on a nightmare.

"K got one right in the fuselage."

"They had some good flak out there today."

"My whole tail was shot off."

"They got Andy," somebody said.

"Yeah, I heard him say, 'So long, I'm bailing out,' over the phone."

"Naw, they didn't get Andy," somebody else said positively. He's over there."

Brought Back Plane

The boy in front of me looked around. His face flushed with pleasure. There was Andy, sure enough. Andy had thought better of it, it seemed, after his farewell and had brought his limping ship home.

I was talking in the hubbub to Lieut. Robert Smith of Davison, Mich. He was married three weeks before coming over here. This day, riding a Mustang plane with the curious name "Pappy's Answer," he had become an ace. Just a few hours before.

The room was crowded. Fliers were milling about. Inhibitions were down. Fellows who hadn't gone on the run were shouting inquiries. There had been a dance the night before and some of the visiting girls were waiting there laughing and chatting. It all looked like a big house party at first until you sensed the undercurrents.

"They got . . ." said a quiet voice.

Short Hush

There was a hush. It was a hush you could hear right through the phonograph music. Everybody looked down. Then everybody started to talk again.

The public relations officer who was showing us round spoke quietly. "Just sent a snapshot of Lieutenant . . . to the press back in the States," he said. "I thought maybe his wife would be glad to see it."

Everybody was talking again. I asked 20-year-old boy Lieutenant Smith how you shot up locomotives.

Well, they had gone across high at 25,000 feet, he said, using oxygen, till they got to their objective. Then they came down to treetop level. They came in echelon, almost in a trail, just close enough to see the leader. At that distance, of course, it was hard on the flak.

"We came so low," he drawled, "we had to look up to see the top of the houses."

Below Housetops

They dashed over an airfield and destroyed a dozen planes on the ground. Lieutenant Smith got three. "They blew up," he observed. "They make a flash when you hit 'em."

Then they hunted locomotives.

The Axis transportation system is its Achilles heel. All over Europe that day, in one of the greatest sweeps of the war, lorries, trains, and engines were left burnt or exploding. The attrition process has gone on for months.

Attack on Locomotive

The boy beside me explained how you shoot up a locomotive. They are big things—almost irreplaceable for the Nazis. He spoke with a sort of grim humor. One way is to give the locomotive a sustained burst. It explodes.

Another way is to catch a train running. The plane rakes the cab and engine.

"Smoke and steam come out," said Lieutenant Smith tersely.

"That gets the whole train. It keeps running till it wrecks."

Young Lieutenant Smith had two years at Flint Junior College in Michigan. He wants to stay in the Army after the war. He believes the German pilots are inferior to the Americans. His plane is named after a former flight leader, Capt. "Pappy" Medieros.

Hard Job

How did he feel now, I asked him. Battered all over, he said, just as though he had been through a tough football game. It's a hard job out there, hedgehopping—a job of extraordinary physical and emotional strain. He wore a grim look.

Some big corporations in the United States, some individuals, are making money out of the war. But this young man, this kid lieutenant, is getting something under $300 a month—if you want to measure heroism that way.

The noise went on. Lieutenant Smith, the new ace, said he thought he'd go back to quarters. He would try to calm down. He would write a letter and go to sleep.

I knew the answer but asked anyway.

Yes, he said, of course—the letter would be to his wife.

Bomb Timed to Super Split Second

LONDON, May 29 (AP)—The Ordnance Section of the Air Service Command disclosed recently that a new kind of bomb, which explodes .0009 second after impact, was being used by American airmen in bombing European objectives.

Fliers now can control the explosion down to .0001 part of a second. The bomb is intended to destroy machinery inside a factory, and can be timed to explode in the center of the plant after it has penetrated the roof but before it passes through the building and buries itself in the ground.

A mistake of .0001 part of a second in the fuse setting could be the difference between factory destruction and merely tearing up a few yards of its roof, the official announcement said.

Allied Navies Built Base For Anti-Nazi Road to Rome

Continued from Page 1

Mediterranean was confirmed by Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Naval Commander in Chief, Mediterranean, when he disclosed that Allied shipping losses in all Mediterranean supply operations over a sample three months of this year were only .28 per cent—just over one ship in 400.

"At any moment there are 230 merchant ships moving across the Mediterranean under Allied naval protection," he went on. In one recent month merchant vessels entering or leaving Mediterranean port on internal Mediterranean voyages alone numbered practically 2,000.

"The vast procession of shipping carrying food, fuel, equipment and ammunition for the Italian front requires our ceaseless guardianship against submarines, mines, and aircraft. Other shipping is bringing food for the peoples on both shores of this sea, while yet another is engaged in supplying the Pacific war zone.

"All these enemy means of attack, together with normal sea perils, took a toll of only .28 per cent of the gross tonnage conveyed during three sample months of the present year."

Civilian Affairs

ADVANCE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Italy, May 29 (Reuter)—Allied military government representatives are quickly arriving in the localities newly liberated by the advance of the Eighth Army and organizing a return to civilian life where this is now possible.

At Pontecorvo, the civil affairs officer has already moved in, and although this town is scarcely less flattened than Cassino, the townsfolk are trickling in from the hills.

At Aquino, 800 civilians have returned into a battered town and 400 are expected immediately. This town still abounds with booby traps and mines.

They 'Snake' the Laundry

By a Staff Artist

Gold Is Just Gold, but a Clean Shirt——

An artist's impressions of important financial and laundry matters in the Solomons.

Cash Safe in Solomons But— 'Gotta Watch Your Laundry'

ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE (AP)—Military paymasters pack a quarter of a million dollars through the Solomon Island jungles with never a worry.

"Nobody steals money out here," explains Second Lieut. A. F. Rinehart of Yakima, Wash. "But boy, you gotta watch your laundry."

He recently made a swing up the Solomons, as assistant Marine Corps Paymaster, with two duffelbags. One contained $365,000 in cash. The other was loaded with cigarets, cigars, and candy.

"Before I finished my swing around the island camps," he said, "practically every box of one carton had been pilfered. I didn't lose a dime from the other bag."

Lieutenant Rinehart and other aides of the Corps Paymaster, Col. George F. Adams, of San Diego, Calif., have lugged as much as a half million dollars from Guadalcanal to Bougainville with no more protection than a .45 automatic and a padlock.

Warrant Officer Harry Daniels of Minot, S. D., has slept in a foxhole with $250,000 as a pillow. He says the average Marine gets about $80 a pay day and sends all but about $20 home.

United States cash is pretty durable, but war is hard on it. One Pfc. George F. Stocker, a paymaster's assistant, brought back halves of several 10-dollar bills. A fighter plane had crashed into his tent and flaming gasoline seared off half of his wallet. Ten days after he turned in the remnants he received whole bills in exchange.

The Marine Corps has a flexible paymaster system, patterned after a British plan developed in Kipling days in India. They issue pay to any branch of service with a minimum of paper work. Even a New Zealand planter temporarily employed by the Marines was paid on the spot. Their books are always straight.

This Corps Paymaster handles more than a million dollars a month, about $800,000 of it in cash. Some 900 officers, including Rear Admirals and Lieutenant Generals, get their pay from Warrant Officer Roy A. Chida of Long Prairie, Minn.

French Cardinals Told Bombs Aimed to Halt 'Long Struggle'

LONDON, May 29 (AP)—The French nation would not wish Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's liberation of Europe to be imperilled by failure to disrupt German communications with the British, the Roman Catholic hierarchy said yesterday in reply to French cardinals' plea to spare civilians in the Allied bombing of France.

"We are sure your eminences recognize very clearly the connection between the present bombing operations and military operations, which have for their object to crown the long struggle, in which Frenchmen and Englishmen have stood shoulder to shoulder, with victory and the liberation of France," said the reply.

It was signed by the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops of England and Wales, and the Archbishop of Edinburgh, and radiocast from London.

MacArthur Sweeps Forward Toward Air Strips on Biak

Continued from Page 1

sive positions around Bosnik, they apparently decided upon a defense farther inland—a decision based upon the rapid and powerful advance of the American forces which within a month have strategically captured thousands of miles of New Guinea coast.

As far as the remaining major Allied objectives are concerned, this latest surprise move marks the practical conclusion of the long New Guinea campaign.

The complete collapse of Japanese air power and the rapid deterioration of ground resistance in New Guinea throws the remaining Japanese New Guinea bases—Manikwari, Sarong, and Babo—at the mercy of the Allied forces.

700 Miles From Philippines

These three enemy air bases have long been unable to mount air strikes of any consequence, and though moderately garrisoned by combat and service personnel, they now are virtually unable to defend themselves beyond the usual last-ditch defense.

The thousand-mile three-hop drive by the Sixth Army has set a new precedent in speed which presages early invasion of the Philippines, which now are only 700 miles away. Together, the latest moves constitute the first purely offensive drive to carry Southwest Pacific forces within range of the enemy's primary defenses.

Previous to the capture of Hollandia last month, all operations have been either to consolidate the defense of territory held in New Guinea or to gain springboard bases and extend air superiority.

Headquarters Move Looms

It is significant that the Biak landings actually place Sixth Army ground forces closer to Japan than to base headquarters of the Southwest Pacific command. Whether or not this advance demands an immediate shift forward of base operations still is undecided. Hitherto, operations have been within easy air-travel distance from headquarters.

Now that the fighting has extended beyond Australian mandated territory, it seems likely that lines of communication—following a considerable shortening of supply routes—will have to be also shortened at an early date. At the same time, 5th Air Force operational headquarters, which now is well behind the front lines, undoubtedly will be moved forward.

However, the Pacific war now is so far ahead of schedule that plans constantly are undergoing revision, and what may be a practical proposition today, well may be obsolete a week hence.

The war in the Southwest Pacific is beginning now to roll faster and faster. One of the chief problems posed thereby is that of keeping up with advance combat troops.

Australia Sends Wheat And Flour to Feed India

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, May 29—Australian food shipments to India during the past year included nearly 300,000 tons of wheat, and 36,000 tons of flour, the British radio reported today.

Women Help on Farms

About 600,000 women worked on farms in 1943 as a supplemental la bor force.

Martial Law in Turkey Laid To Nationalist-Fascist Plot

ANKARA, Turkey, May 25. Delayed. (AP)—Indication that Turkey is willing to enter the war if requested to do so by the United States and Britain and if provided with new supplies was given in reliable quarters today as an aftermath of Prime Minister Churchill's statement May 24 on Turkish neutrality.

Official reaction still was withheld, but from a well-placed source came word that Turkey was willing to take action provided it was supplied with 300 planes and 400 tanks. The same source expressed doubt of any immediate Turkish entry into the war because the Allied Command's plans at present apparently did not call for it to do so.

By Dr. Kurd Albu

Former Legal Counselor of the Turkish Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

According to a recent radiocast from Ankara, martial law has been imposed at Istanbul to prevent further and unconstitutional activities of the "Pan Turanian Society."

Although the Turkish press has not commented on this decision of the Government, there is little doubt that such a decision, seriously affecting the political life of the Turkish nation, was necessary to crush a dangerous political plot of Turkish supernationalistic and fascist circles.

[According to the Associated Press, a form of military law has been in force in Istanbul since 1940 and severe penalties can be invoked under it.]

The "Pan Turanian idea," promoted by the Young Turks and their leader, the late Generalissimo Enver Pasha, in 1908 had completely failed after the collapse of Turkey in the first World War and was wholly eradicated by the founder of the New Turkish Republic, the late Kemal Ataturk.

Pan-Turanism propagated the unification of all nations of Turkish origin, pure Turkish race and blood, aiming at the re-annexation of all territories inhabited by pure-blooded Turks, such as Soviet Azerbeidjan, and Turkistan.

Policies Incompatible

Moreover, the newly developed Panturanian idea proclaimed the overthrow of the present government and the transformation of the Turkish Republic into a fascist nation along Nazi lines. It is obvious that the principles of Pan-Turanism are incompatible with the Turkish Constitution granting equal rights to all Turkish citizens.

In 1940 this movement was revived by the Ankara professor Aziz and found followers among an undisclosed number of college professors and students.

Last April, on the occasion of a libel suit in Ankara between Prof. Sabakattin Ali and Nihal Artsiz, openly calling each other traitors, several student riots took place in Ankara and Istanbul, provoking increased tension in academic and other intellectual circles. In spite of official Turkish denials certain public demonstrations disclosed the familiar Nazi technique.

Plot by "Foreigners"

The German Propaganda Ministry, before the outbreak of the present war, had already supported the activities of secret and independent movements of Azerbeidjan, Georgistan, and Turkistan to separate this territory in favor of an Anschluss with the Greater Turkish Republic.

Printed matter now found in the possession of the arrested ringleaders gave evidence that the slogans had been taken from the Nazi vocabulary and the revolts were organized along the same line as those of the Iron Guard in Rumania.

[President Ismet Inonu, addressing a throng of 50,000 at a National Youth Day celebration in Ankara on May 19, was quoted by the Associated Press as saying that a plot had been uncovered against the Turkish republic and voiced the suspicion that it had been engineered by "foreigners."]

At the same time a Nazi radiocaster in Berlin, Georg Schroeder, circulated a rumor that Russia intended to create new Soviet Republics in Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia, and a Turkish Danzig in the form of an autonomous Republic of Istanbul. Herr Schroeder asserted that his reports came from reliable sources. A few days later Dr. Paul Schmidt, the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse, questioned on this matter by neutral correspondents, did not deny the report, but refused to make any further comments.

It is furthermore significant that all these developments seem to coincide with important Russo-Turkish negotiations about a decisive improvement in relations between the two countries.

Issue Over Straits

According to German D. N. B. reports, these discussions are aimed at solving the problem of Turkish sovereignty over the Straits and their joint defense in case of war. At the present time it is not certain, whether the German version is based on facts.

Anyway, the contradiction of the above-mentioned explanations sufficiently proves that Nazi propaganda is again trying to poison Russo-Turkish and inter-Allied relations at a decisive moment. After the German diplomatic defeat in the cutting off of Turkish chrome deliveries to Germany, Ambassador Franz von Papen returned to Ankara with his commercial counselor, Georg Jenke, and the military attaché, Hans Rhode, in order to continue negotiations concerning the expired trade agreement.

The commercial expert, Dr. Karl Clodius, always present in former negotiations, was left behind in Berlin, evidently because Germany does not expect further Turkish concessions concerning the delivery of Turkish products, essential for the Nazi war machine.

Boxes Use Much Lumber

About half of all the lumber produced in the United States now goes into boxing and crating.

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Polish Council's Plan Poses Dilemma to Britain and U. S.

LONDON, May 29 (AP)—Plans of the Polish National Council now conferring in Moscow, to visit Britain and the United States poses a dilemma for both countries, since such a visit might offend the Polish Government in exile while refusal of entry might be regarded as an affront by Russia.

It was understood here the Council's application to enter diplomatically-sealed Britain would have Soviet backing. The exiled Polish Government in London has called the Council an upstart and has denied that the body represents the Polish Underground movement.

Council representatives now in Moscow plan to visit Britain and the United States to present the organization's views of the Underground and to bolster a bid for recognition if a rapprochement with the exiled Polish Government fails. Arrival of the representatives in Moscow was announced on May 24.

While no official statement so far has been made on the representatives' talks with Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin and the Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov, it is understood in London that the Council has asked that full use be made of the Polish Underground in organizing the civil administration for liberated territory, similar to Russia's recent agreement with Czechoslovakia. Further it was understood that if the Council can reach a basis for unity with the Polish Government in London a treaty with Russia parallel to the Russian-Czech pact will be signed immediately.

The Council representatives were reported to have accepted the principal of the Curzon Line, which would slice off some of Poland's prewar eastern territory, but have requested modifications, especially in the south. It is believed the Council received assurances that modifications would be discussed later.

Canada Labor Unit Headed by Millard

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 29—C. H. Millard, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation member of the Ontario Legislature and Canadian director of the United Steelworkers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations), was elected chairman of the Political Action Committee of the Canadian Congress of Labor May 27.

At the meeting it was decided to establish a permanent office in Ottawa and to organize provincial and district political action committees.

"Chief function of the committees will be the education of trade unionists to the need of direct political action in co-operation with farmers and other working class or professional groups in Canada," Mr. Millard said.

Realtor's Home Bought By Prospect 'Uncaught'

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. (AP)—A real estate salesman, meeting a prospect for whom he had been searching for a home for some time, told him he still was looking for a suitable place.

"I just bought one," replied the man and told the other where.

"What," said the astonished salesman, "that's where I live."

Freighting by Air Makes War Achievement

Associated Press from United States Army

Transport Service Exceeds World's Combined Prewar Load Carrying

War freight is loaded onto an Air Transport Command C-54 plane at a large air depot. The C-54 carries its own crane, so that equipment can be loaded without additional ground equipment.

Plea That U. S. Resist Polish Dispossession

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 29 (AP)—Pleas that the United States resist any efforts toward dismemberment of Poland were sounded at the opening session of a Polish-American Congress.

In his keynote address yesterday, Charles Rozmarek of Chicago, chairman of the Congress' Executive Committee and President of the Polish National Alliance, told the 3,000 delegates representing more than 5,000,000 Americans of Polish extraction that "certain American radio commentators" and newspaper columnists, whom he did not identify, have been "waging a campaign of vilification not only against Poland, but against native Americans of Polish descent."

"These Americans," he added, "seem to forget that pushing millions of people into the Russian orbit means forcing them to live under an antidemocratic government."

His remarks followed the reading of a message of greeting from President Roosevelt which said "all of us are proud of the contributions made by Americans of Polish ancestry to the development of our country and particularly of the unsparing efforts of this group of Americans in our war effort, at the front, in our factories and on our farms."

Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York told the Congress that "it is to be hoped that Poland and Soviet Russia will settle current questions by friendly conference to their mutual satisfaction," adding:

"Problems that cannot be adjusted on a friendly basis may be reserved for the fuller considerations and deliberations of the peace conference. Our sole aim in these matters is the basic necessity for agreed action and prevention of any semblance of disunty among the members of the United Nations. Within these limits I shall continue to advocate the complete restoration of the Republic of Poland."

Murphy Group Backs Havens for Jews

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—A proposal that temporary havens be established in this and other United Nations for European war refugees was indorsed yesterday by the National Committee Against Persecution of the Jews.

Its Chairman, Frank Murphy, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court said the refugee haven idea would permit the entry of refugees into small camps situated at various seaboard points of the United States and Allied countries.

Refugees would be free to circulate within these camps but would be barred from leaving the immediate area. Justice Murphy said they would be able to live in relative comfort, free from fear of persecution, while plans for their permanent settlement in various parts of the world were being made.

Stephens Girl Grads Rise to Occasion

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 29 (AP)—The "sweet girl graduate" of today is up in the air over commencement—24,500 feet up.

Stephens College for women held its first Air School commencement yesterday, and Betty Flint of Artesia, N. M., soared 24,500 feet in her 1939 Aeronca Chief plane, said to be a record for a plane of this size.

More than a dozen campus members clinched their air-conditioned diplomas by performing aerobatics, bomb dropping demonstrations, spot landings, and precision flying.

Three Blossoms Bloom On One Rose Bush Stem

LOS ANGELES, May 29 (AP)—Charles M. May grew a Hoover rose bush. Out of one blossom grew a stem and a second blossom; out of that a stem and a third blossom.

Mr. May believes a fourth blossom might have grown out. But he picked it.

'Delivering Goods' for 3 Years Is Record of the Air Transport

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—The Air Transport Command completes three years of delivering the men, machines, and materials of war today, having grown from a presidential directive to an achievement far exceeding the world's combined prewar air carrier operations.

Born seven months before Pearl Harbor for a relatively minor role—the delivery of American-built warplanes to friendly nations—the ATC grew rapidly as the answer to demands for speed in transportation. It reaches deeply into every war theater, its operations so widespread that some part of the Command always is working in daylight and dark, spring, summer, fall, and winter.

Statistics testify to the immensity of the project:

Its 123,000 miles of routes are triple the total of commercial air routes in the United States.

The number of passenger miles flown in foreign operations is half as great as the 1,642,000,000 flown by airlines in the United States last year.

Six Times What Airlines Do

In the 18 months ended with december it flew 425,000,000-ton miles—about six times as much mail and express as the airlines handled in that period.

It has flown 500,000,000 plane miles in ferrying and transport operations. Last year alone its planes were in the air 2,100,000 hours, of which 245,000 were recorded in December.

The Command's transport organization was fostered by the air transport industry of the United States working through the airlines war training institute. Airlines' personnel was made available, and more than 20 schools were established to give military air crews training based on years of commercial operations. The airlines still are participating in ATC work as contract carriers. Some companies have made more than 5,000 ocean crossings.

Over the Himalayas

Once spectacular flying achievements have become daily routine for the ATC. Several hundred trans-ocean flights take place every week; more cargo is carried over the towering Himalaya Mountains than was trucked over the Burma Road at the peak of its operations; campaigns have hung on the ability of the Air Transport Command to fill battle line bins.

The ATC is commanded by Maj. Gen. Harold L. George, with headquarters in Washington. It has nine wings, the largest that which covers India-China operations. The others are the Pacific, Alaska, Caribbean, North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Central African, North African, and European. Delivery of New Planes is handled by the Ferrying Division.

For transport work the Command uses the Douglas C-47 Skytrain [known commercially as the DC-3]) the Curtiss C-46 Commando; the Douglas C-54 Skymaster and the Consolidated C-87 Liberator [a modification of the B-24 bomber].

Cost of Postwar Flood Control Placed Near $3,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—Postwar planning for flood control at an over-all cost of perhaps $3,000,000,000 headed into hearings before a Senate Commerce subcommittee today, with projects in the Atlantic coastal, Great Lakes, Ohio River, and lower Mississippi areas scheduled for first consideration.

Col. George R. Goethals, Chief of the Army Engineers' Civil Works Division, disclosed as the hearings opened that the Division had mapped a potential construction program to cost more than $2,600,000,000 and that the estimate may go considerably higher.

Program Outlined

Among the opening witnesses, Colonel Goethals was prepared to recommend quick Senate approval of a measure—already passed by the House—authorizing projects estimated to cost $810,000,000. These would be constructed after the war along with $1,810,500,000 in other flood control projects previously approved by Congress.

The engineers drew their program with the idea that action by Congress now would clear the way for construction promptly when peace comes.

"If a flood control bill is enacted during the current session of Congress," said Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold, Chief of the Engineers, "the projects will be eligible for detailed design and inclusion in the postwar program. In short, the Corps of Engineers is ready to carry out the obligations given to it by Congress in the public works portion of the reconversion program."

The bill authorizes flood control works in the country's principal river basins—among them the Ohio, Missouri, Mississippi, and Arkansas—and in the Atlantic and Pacific Coast areas.

Chairman John Overton (D) of Louisiana, of the subcommittee said the hearings would continue through June 7.

Projects Scheduled

Testimony was scheduled today on new projects in:

Atlantic coastal area—Blackstone River, Mass., and R. I., Roanoke River, Va., Yadkin-Pee Dee River, N. C. and S. C., Edisto River, S. C., Savannah River, Ga.

Great Lakes area—Winooski River, Vt., Genesee River, N. Y.

Ohio River basin—Chestnut Creek, Va., Kentucky River, Ky., Rough River, Ky., Yellow Creek, Middlesboro, Ky., Turtle Creek, Pa.

Lower Mississippi River basin—Red River near Shreveport, La., Quachita River (Blakely Mountain Dam), Ark.

Projects in other areas are to be considered Wednesday, May 31.

Rochester Student Gets 'Architecture Scholarship

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—Dr. Edwin S. Burdell, Director of Cooper Union, announced yesterday that Miss Olga Golben, Rochester, N. Y., 1944 art school graduate, has been awarded a $1,000 scholarship for outstanding work in architecture.

Miss Golben, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Golben, will utilize the special award from the Emil Schwinburg Fund for continuation of her studies at the Harvard University Graduate School of Design.

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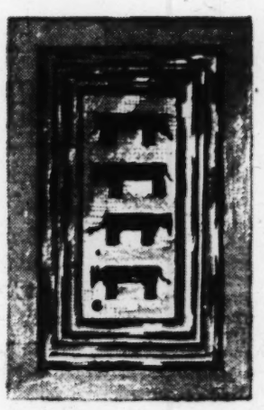

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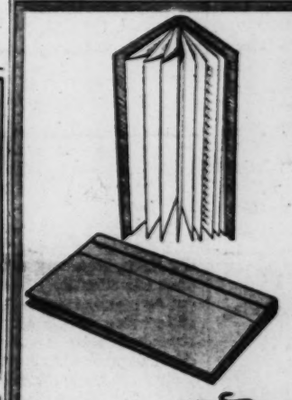

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The Home Forum

Where He Is

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE STORY of Hagar and her little son, as told in the twenty-first chapter of Genesis, bears a message of comfort to all those who have loved ones serving on distant battle fronts.

To Hagar, lost in the desert, embittered and discouraged, already accepting the death of her son as inevitable and her own plight as hopeless, there came an angel message of hope and courage: "Fear not; for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is." And thereupon, in what had appeared to her as a waterless waste, she saw a well of water, and the lad's life was saved.

The episode concludes: "And God was with the lad; and he grew, and dwelt in the wilderness, and became an archer." The place which Hagar had ignorantly feared as being destitute of human necessities became their home, where her son grew and prospered. Is not this a beautiful illustration of the ageless truth voiced by Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 13), "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals"?

The persistent wrong thinking of mortal man, which Mrs. Eddy has named "mortal mind," has used geography as a bugaboo. Fear and ignorance have invested the tropics with myriad dangers, have portrayed the seas as monsters and the arctic regions as hostile to humankind. Nevertheless, in his book, "The Friendly Arctic," the explorer Stefansson tells how by the exercise of intelligence, courage, and faith in good, he lived in health and comfort "off the country" during those years after he had been reported "missing in action." Men are learning anew that in the degree of their faith in God their human needs are met where they are, whether in life rafts on the ocean, in bullet-riddled airplanes, in jungles, or on the battle front. God hears the voice of His child "where he is," and God reveals to those who look to Him for light that which meets their need.

In Christian Science we learn that the perfection, infinitude, and ever-presence of Spirit, God, who is Life, Truth, Love, Mind, support and encompass man, the image or idea of Mind; hence the impartiality and universality of the adaptations and bestowals of Love. Therefore, the willingness and ability of Mind is to hear and provide for man "where he is." Human circumstances of time and place cannot separate man from God.

A six-year-old pupil in a Christian Science Sunday School eagerly told his teacher one Sunday morning how God had heard him where he was. Said the little boy: "I woke up in the night and my throat felt all sore, but I thought about God, and thought all about God, and when I woke up in the morning there was nothing sore at all."

A woman, a student of Christian Science, living alone in the country in an area of acute labor shortage, needed extensive repairs on her house. Holding firmly to the fact of God's ever-presence and power, she knew the work could and would be done. It was. Again and again, when labor and materials were found to meet the needs of the work, she sang with rejoicing this stanza from a hymn (No. 46) in the Christian Science Hymnal:

> Day by day the manna fell:
> O, to learn this lesson well.
> Still by constant mercy fed,
> Give me, Lord, my daily bread.

In order to prove for ourselves and others that man's needs are met "where he is," we should learn where, in reality, man is. In reality, man is where God is, in heaven, the heavenly state of consciousness which is Mind. God is Mind and man is idea, the expression of divine intelligence. God is Spirit and man is spiritual, at one with the source and substance of his being. "Father-Mother is the name for Deity, which indicates His tender relationship to His spiritual creation," writes Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 332). Thus man is always with his Father-Mother, living in the "many mansions" of Mind. This eternal dwelling place is to be consciously possessed and dwelt in. Geographic locations are temporal, but God, man's ever-present abiding place, is Spirit, and Spirit is infinite Life, incorporeal and everlasting.

Spiritual perception sees man as perfect, active, joyful. Under the marginal heading "Paradise regained" Mrs. Eddy has written (*ibid.*, p. 171): "Through discernment of the spiritual opposite of materiality, even the way through Christ, Truth, man will reopen with the key of divine Science the gates of Paradise which human beliefs have closed, and will find himself unfallen, upright, pure, and free, not needing to consult almanacs for the probabilities either of his life or of the weather, not needing to study brainology to learn how much of a man he is."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Late Evening Shower

> Lightly
> the rain sifts down
> through warm, mist-laden air—
> deepening the heady scent of
> Lilac.

JOHN BARBRICK

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY": *A Painting by Winslow Homer*

WHEN WINSLOW HOMER painted "Long Branch, New Jersey," in 1869, he had already gained a reputation as a pictorial journalist. He had been engaged as correspondent for Harper's Weekly during the Civil War. His record of life at the front and his illustrations of American life at home have become valued documents.

He commenced to paint in oils after the war, and in 1867 went abroad. He attended the International Exhibition in Paris. The London Art Journal commented upon two of his pictures exhibited: "Certainly most capital for touch, character and vigor are a couple of little pictures . . . by Mr. Winslow Homer of New York . . . the artist paints what he has seen and known." Certainly he examined the trends which were extant then in Paris, the realism of Courbet and the color Impressionism. While he did not acknowledge in full measure the ideas of the French, there is no doubt that they wrought some influence. This canvas was painted two years later. The original is remarkable for high-keyed color, for luminosity, and for the accurate register of a momentary effect.

A few years later, Winslow Homer abandoned illustration and dedicated himself to the art of painting, dividing his time between oil and aquarelle. Implicit in the Boston canvas is his water-color technique, a succinct portrayal and compact rendering. Description seemed to interest him less and composition and adequate organization of materials more. In other words, the artist emerged, enlarging, intensifying, perfecting the scenes and situations envisaged.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Là où il est

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE CHAPITRE vingt et un de la Genèse nous parle d'Agar et de son enfant — histoire bien réconfortante pour toutes les familles dont un ou plusieurs membres sont au front, loin de leur patrie.

Découragée, pleine d'amertume, Agar errait dans le désert, croyant que la mort de son fils était inévitable et qu'elle-même était dans une situation désespérée; mais elle perçut ce message angélique, apportant l'espoir et le courage: "Ne crains point, car Dieu a entendu la voix du jeune garçon, là où il est." Alors dans une terre qui lui avait paru complètement aride, elle put voir un puits d'eau, et l'enfant eut la vie sauve.

Le récit se termine par ces mots: "Dieu fut avec le jeune garçon, qui devint grand, et habita dans le désert; et il fut tireur d'arc." Le lieu qu'Agar, dans son ignorance, avait jugé redoutable, inhospitalier, fut pour elle et son fils un asile, une nouvelle patrie où l'enfant put grandir et prospérer. Ceci n'illustre-t-il pas admirablement l'immortelle vérité qu'exprime Mary Baker Eddy, à la page 13 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures:* "L'Amour est impartial et universel dans son adaptation et dans ses dispensations"?

Le faux penser dans lequel s'obstine l'homme mortel, et que Mrs. Eddy nomme "entendement mortel," s'est servi de la géographie pour présenter des images terrifiantes. La crainte et l'ignorance rattachent aux pays tropicaux des dangers innombrables; elles dépeignent les mers comme des monstres et les régions arctiques comme étant hostiles à l'humanité. Pourtant, dans son livre *The Friendly Arctic*, l'explorateur américain Stefansson montre que grâce à l'intelligence, au courage, à la foi dans le bien, il put, avec ses compagnons, se maintenir en bonne santé et jouir d'un certain confort sans autres ressources que les produits du pays; or son expédition dura plusieurs années, pendant lesquelles beaucoup le croyaient perdu. Les hommes apprennent à nouveau que dans la mesure où ils ont foi en Dieu, ils reçoivent ce qui leur est humainement nécessaire — même s'ils sont sur un radeau en plein océan, dans un avion criblé de balles, égarés dans la jungle, ou sous le feu de l'ennemi. Dieu entend la voix de Son enfant "là où il est;" et à ceux qui cherchent auprès de Lui la lumière, Il révèle des ressources insoupçonnées.

Nous apprenons en Science Chrétienne que la perfection, l'infinitude, la présence constante de l'Esprit, du Dieu qui est Vie, Vérité, Amour, Entendement, entourent et soutiennent l'homme, image ou idée de cet Entendement; aussi les grâces de l'Amour sont-elles impartiales, universelles, adaptées à toutes les situations. Les prières faites avec sincérité parviennent à l'Entendement, qui veut et peut prendre soin de l'homme "là où il est." Les lieux, les temps ou les autres circonstances humaines ne créent aucune séparation entre l'homme et Dieu.

Dans une école du dimanche Scientiste Chrétienne, un garçon de six ans, parlant avec chaleur, dit à sa monitrice comment Dieu l'avait entendu, là où il était. Voici ce qu'il raconta: "Je me suis réveillé pendant la nuit et j'avais très mal à la gorge; mais j'ai pensé à Dieu, rien qu'à Dieu, et je me suis endormi; le matin, en me réveillant, je n'avais plus mal du tout."

Une dame étudiant la Science Chrétienne habitait la campagne, où elle se trouvait seule dans une maison qui avait grand besoin d'être réparée; mais une crise de main-d'œuvre se faisait sentir et les ouvriers étaient très rares. Elle s'attacha fermement au fait de la puissance et de la présence divines; elle sut que l'œuvre nécessaire pouvait s'accomplir et qu'il y serait pourvu. Ce fut bien le cas. A diverses reprises, quand les hommes ou les matériaux qu'exigeaient les réparations se trouvèrent à point nommé, elle redit avec joie cette strophe d'un cantique (Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne, No 46):

> Seigneur, que je me rappelle
> La manne ou le pain du ciel,
> Nourrissant jour après jour
> Ceux dont prend soin Ton amour!

Afin de prouver pour nous-mêmes et pour autrui que l'homme reçoit ce qu'il lui faut "là où il est," nous devons apprendre où il se trouve en réalité. Il est vraiment là où est Dieu, au ciel, dans le céleste état de conscience qui est l'Entendement. Dieu est Entendement; l'homme est idée, il exprime l'intelligence divine. Dieu est Esprit, aussi l'homme est-il spirituel, uni à la source et à la substance de son être. "Père-Mère est le nom de la Divinité, qui indique Sa tendre relation à Sa création spirituelle," déclare Mrs. Eddy (*Science et Santé*, p. 332). Ainsi l'homme est toujours avec son Père-Mère, il habite les spacieuses "demeures" de l'Entendement. Cette demeure éternelle, nous devons la posséder et y rester d'une manière consciente. Les facteurs géographiques sont temporels; mais Dieu, la demeure toujours présente de l'homme, est Esprit, c'est-à-dire Vie sans limites, incorporelle, inaltérable.

La perception spirituelle voit la vraie nature de l'homme, parfait, actif, plein de joie. Sous la rubrique marginale "Le Paradis regagné," Mrs. Eddy nous donne cette assurance (*ibid.*, p. 171): "Grâce à son discernement de l'opposé spirituel de la matérialité, savoir, le chemin par le Christ, la Vérité, l'homme rouvrira avec la clef de la Science divine les portes du Paradis, qu'ont fermées les croyances humaines, et il se trouvera non déchu, mais droit, pur et libre, n'ayant pas besoin de consulter des almanachs pour y découvrir les probabilités concernant sa vie ou le temps, n'ayant pas besoin d'étudier la cérébrologie pour apprendre jusqu'à quel point il est homme."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

May, 1944

> The pear tree's fragrant branches brush
> the sill
> In spring's recurrent miracle of bloom;
> The gay, shrill sounds of children's laughter
> drift
> Through open windows to the quiet
> room.
>
> This is his desk, where carelessly were
> flung
> The books on Caesar's conquests while
> the noise
> Of battle raged, and suddenly the house
> Was filled with bats and balls and dogs
> and boys.
>
> Now May, untouched by memory, smiles
> again.
> I wonder if the soft Italian spring
> Reminds him of a peaceful Jersey town.
> A dog named Scout, a pear tree blossoming.

BEULAH RIDGEWAY WINANS

An Era of Great Leaders

THE CIVIL WAR will remain to most of us a perpetual fascination because of the moral and intellectual elevation of its leaders. It produced two men of the very first order. On the losing side stands Lee, one of the foremost of the world's soldiers. Those of you who study his campaigns will find that the more they read themselves into his mind, the more they will marvel at its supremacy. As a man he had an antique grandeur of character. You remember what Bossuet said of Turenne, that he "could fight without anger, win without ambition, and triumph without vanity." That might be Lee's epitaph, and I would add to it that he could lose without bitterness. History has few nobler pictures to present than Lee in the closing days of the war, fighting a hopeless battle with gentleness and chivalry, and lifting his broken troops to superhuman heights of achievement. I would set beside that the picture of the old man in his last years in the seclusion of a college presidency, striving by every counsel of wisdom and toleration to heal the wounds of his land.

The other great figure is Lincoln. That rugged face has become one of the two or three best known in the world. He has already passed into legend, and a figure has been constructed in men's minds, a gentle, humorous, patient, sentimental figure, which scarcely does justice to the great original. What I want to impress upon you about Lincoln is his tremendous *greatness*. Alone he took decisions which have altered the course of the world. When I study his career, behind all the lovable, quaint, and often grotesque characteristics, what strikes me most is his immense and lonely sublimity. . . .

To me he seems one of the two or three greatest men ever born of our blood. You will observe that I am talking as if we were one household and speaking of our blood, for no drop ran in his veins which was not British in its ultimate origin. I like to think that in him we see at its highest that kind of character and mind which is the special glory of our common race. He was wholly simple, without vanity or grandiosity or cant. He was a homely man, full of homely common sense and homely humour, but in the great moment he could rise to a grandeur which is for ever denied to posturing, self-conscious talent. He conducted the ordinary business of life in phrases of a homespun simplicity, but when necessary he could attain to a nobility of speech and a profundity of thought which have rarely been equalled. He was a plain man, loving his fellows and happy among them, but when the crisis came he could stand alone. He could talk with crowds and keep his virtue; he could preserve the common touch and yet walk with God. There is no such bond between peoples as that each should enter into the sacred places of the other, and in the noble merchantry of civilization let us remember that, if we of England have given Shakespeare to America, you have paid us back with Lincoln. — From "Homilies and Recreations," by JOHN BUCHAN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Summer Cinquain

(California)

> Upon
> A windy sea
> Of blue alfalfa bloom
> A white-sailed fleet of butterflies is
> Drifting.

E. E. L.

Meteorologically Speaking

I LIKE TO HEAR the radio man talk about the weather in the morning. I have become an expert listener; and it takes a certain amount of finesse to appreciate the fine points of radio weather art.

In the first place, you have to know when to catch the weather man at his best. At certain hours he is reticent and almost churlish as he tosses you the fragmentary information that today will be generally fair without much change in temperature. But in half an hour or so he warms up under the genial influence of musical commercials, and grows confidential. That is when he lets you into the inner sanctum and really tells you a few things about weather. Having caught him at this communicative moment, you must learn to make the most of it.

Well knowing that the weather is a touchy subject, he approaches the matter delicately by assuring the radio audience that we will "have the weather report in just a moment." This is an invitation to the weather-minded, and a fair warning to those who can't bear it. He is as good as his word. In a moment the weather report begins.

He starts off modestly with a rather prosaic piece of intelligence about the weather for the immediate vicinity. You learn, perhaps, that it will be moderately warm with some high cloudiness and slowly diminishing winds, becoming fresh toward night. Nobody has ever explained just how to know when a wind is beginning to get fresh. He doesn't explain now. He is earnestly concerned with informing you that the interior temperature will be several degrees warmer than that of the coast; and while you are wondering if five miles from the coast can be considered "interior," he begins to talk about precipitation.

This word has been somewhat missing from his vocabulary of late. He used it a lot in the early spring, when he wasn't quite sure whether we would have rain or snow. "Precipitation" takes care of everything very neatly, including hail and sleet, and it is a good word besides. It must have been one of those which Hamlet had in mind, to be spoken "trippingly on the tongue."

After a few conservative remarks about the precipitation (if any), he shows a benevolent desire to expand beyond the confines of the local area. He takes in a whole group of states, and discusses their weather chances collectively, individually, and judicially. He tells you what the highest and lowest temperatures for the day are likely to be; and then, kindly eliminating any undue strain on your arithmetic, he figures out the mean temperature and presents it to you with a flourish. He dwells a little, with gentle reminiscence, upon yesterday's weather, and, for good measure, he adds "a few late reports from selected stations." It is pleasant to know that a city in a neighboring state has a temperature of 70, with a few scattered clouds.

Now, having lulled you into a sense of summer warmth by his references to rising temperature, diminishing cloudiness, and light to variable winds, he betrays his prankish nature by switching you suddenly to the highest point this side of the Rockies, where, he says in a casual, offhand manner, there is dense fog, the temperature is 30 degrees, and the wind is blowing 55 miles an hour.

There was a time when this climax appeared to satisfy him. But its element of surprise wore somewhat thin, so he invented a new one. Without preface, preliminary, or key, he finished off, one morning, by remarking that yesterday's "degree days" had been 5, and removed the veil from the future by stating that tomorrow's "degree days" would amount to about 10. My interest in the weather accelerated. Each morning I followed the cryptic degree days, past, present, and future, without becoming any wiser as to their meaning. Nevertheless, I was mildly disappointed when yesterday's degree days were zero, and correspondingly gratified when tomorrow's degree-days were expected to amount to as many as 17.

But the weather man never allows you to become complacent. The other morning, he left the degree days like a cast-off shoe, and instead he blandly informed the radio audience that the State Conservation Department had announced that today would be a Class One Day. He followed this up the next morning by saying that it would be a Class Four Day. And the next morning he got really technical and said the Conservation Department had handed us out a Class Four Plus Day. I waited for him to tell us to send ten cents in coin or stamps for a glossary, but he didn't.

Somehow I don't trust a Class Four Plus Day. It sounds too much like an algebraic equation. And if he ever goes so far as to mention a Class Four Minus Day, I shall write him a letter. It will be a short, concise letter—one to convince him that I know what I'm talking about and can speak his language. I shall say: "What is the value of X?"

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

Strangely Akin

DURING THE LAST CENTURY the most significant imaginative painting done in this country was created in relative isolation. . . . Our two most original imaginative painters, George Fuller and Albert Ryder, were both solitaries. Fuller, whose paintings have a vague, shadowy beauty suggestive of Hawthorne's stories, withdrew from the world and painted on his farm in New England. Remote from the influence of popular taste he created a delicate, poetic style, evocative and filled with overtones of Romantic revery. Though the thick pigment he loaded on his canvas has deteriorated and his colors have faded, his weak craftsmanship has not destroyed the charm of his visionary figures, with their strange, evanescent beauty, like apparitions glimpsed at twilight. . . .

Like Fuller, Ryder was an intense individualist, who dwelt in the world of his own inner life and was little influenced by the work of other painters. Though from the age of twenty he lived in New York, his memory was filled with images of the sea, which he had stored up from his boyhood in New Bedford.

Ryder sought to embody in his paintings what Herman Melville, a few decades earlier, had sought to describe in words—in fact, few painters and authors have been spiritually so akin. The mystery and the elemental forces of the sea, the loneliness of sailing under windswept, moonlit skies, the terror that emanates from certain landscapes, from spellbound valleys and gaunt trees silhouetted against stormy clouds—scenes such as these, which also obsessed Melville's imagination, Ryder spent his life in painting. . . .

Ryder created slowly, painting and repainting a few small pictures. He worked over his forms, always simplifying them until they took on the appearance of heroic shapes, which are only vaguely related to physical reality; and with these shapes he created patterns as abstract and beautifully balanced as the designs of Eastern lacquer work. He loaded on his pigment, mixing and fusing it until his rich paste achieved the effect of enamel. With time the thick impasto has cracked and chipped, the colors darkened and faded, and in a few generations it will probably be difficult to appreciate the full stature of the most poetic of American painters. — From Introduction to "Great American Paintings from Smibert to Bellows, 1729-1924," by JOHN WALKER AND MACGILL JAMES. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1944

De Gaulle Defers Trip to London to Get Assurance of Action by U. S.

Bombs Pour On Reich In Steady Rain

Targets in wide areas of Nazi-held lands struck in raids of May 27 and 28.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 29 — Between 3,000 and 4,000 aircraft took part in raids from Britain on enemy targets in Western Europe on May 28 as the Allied air offensive continued at high speed.

The 24-hour period covered by the hours of darkness on Saturday, May 27 and daylight of May 28 marked a record number of sorties, with the single exception of the previous Saturday, May 20.

More than 5,000 sorties of which about half were by bombers or fighter bombers were flown by the RAF and American air forces in Britain on that day.

On Saturday night, May 27, the RAF dropped one of its greatest tonnages of bombs—4,000 tons—from more than 1,000 aircraft. The main target was a military depot at Bourg-Leopold which received 1,200 tons in a concentrated attack. Other targets were railway yards and airfields in Belgium and France.

Railways Raided

Between 750 and 1,000 Flying Fortresses and Liberators attaked targets in Germany. They were escorted by more than 1,200 Mustangs, Thunderbolts and Lightnings.

In addition to these main night and day raids, the RAF sent out a bomber force for mine-laying, while Marauders and Havocs of the 9th Air Force flying 14 major operations in 10 nights attacked railway bridges and other military targets in Northern France and Belgium.

Thus, at a conservative estimate, it is safe to say that at least 3,000 and probably closer to 4,000 planes, ranging from single-seated fighters to heavy four-engined bombers took part in the night and day raids over the 24-hour period.

Exact Figures Concealed

This is somewhat above the average for the past 10 days of intensive attack. It is not possible to give exact figures on the number of British and American planes employed because mathematically exact figures are seldom announced by either the RAF or United States Air Forces. The RAF generally uses expressions such as more than a thousand or sometimes simply "a very large force" which is understood to mean somewhere in the neighborhood of a thousand bombers.

United States 8th and 9th Air Forces give similar indications or more frequently announce that between 500 and 750 bombers or between 750 and 1,000 Fortresses and Liberators have been out on a particular raid.

Given this amount of latitude, it is true that the press in Britain almost invariably adopts a larger figure in totaling up the number of planes in action for headline purposes.

Some Understatement

But, on the whole, estimates of more responsible newspapers, such as The Times, of London, do not appear to have been exaggerated. For example, The Times on May 22 reported "almost 5,000 planes" in action on the previous Saturday, May 20 and a check with the RAF and American air authorities proves the figure was, if anything, a slight understatement for that record day.

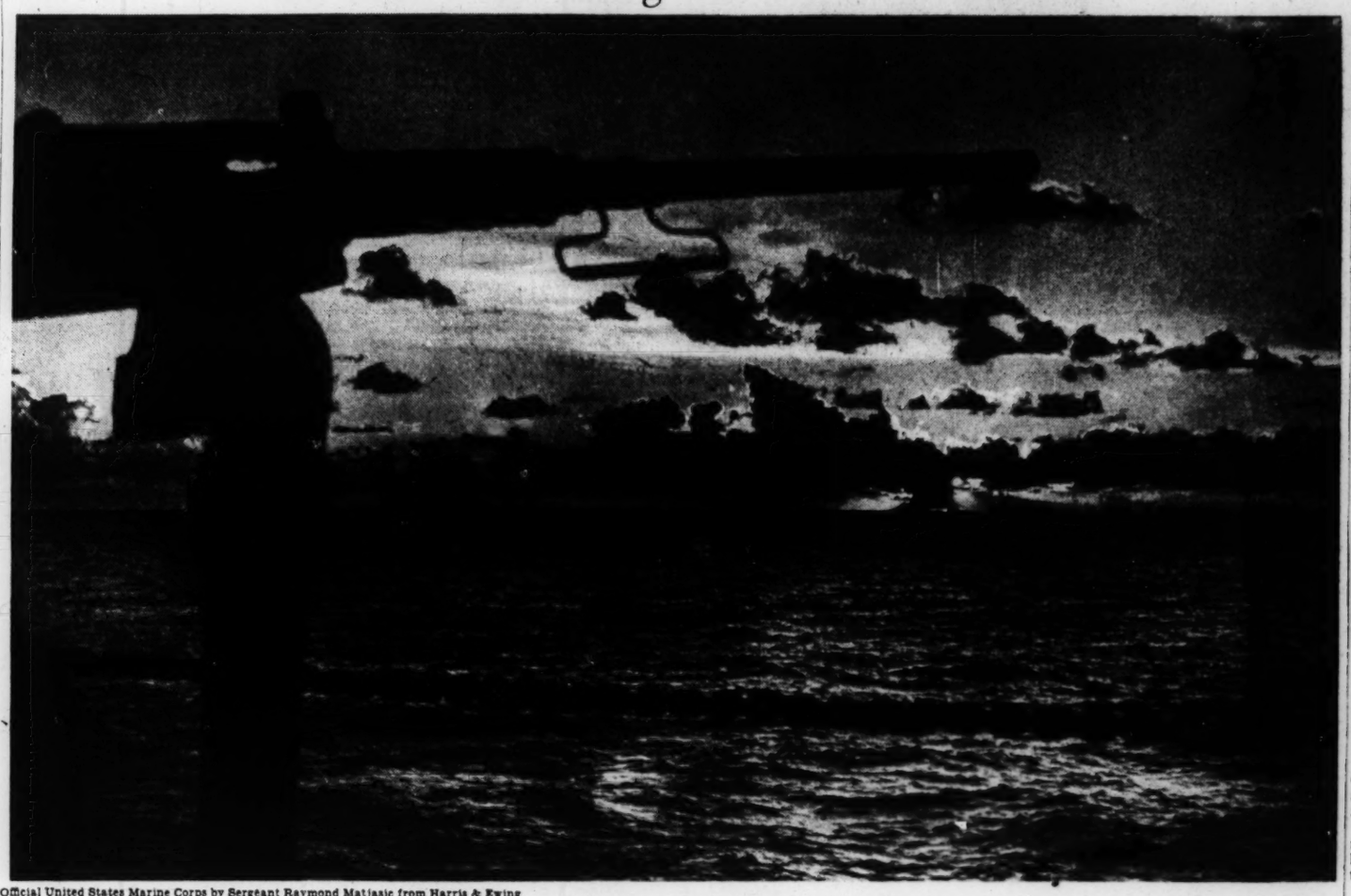
If the impression has been given in America that 4,000 or 5,000 or more planes have been engaged in a single raid on a single target, this is, of course, completely erroneous.

Taking the average of the past eight or ten days, between 1,500 and 2,000 planes at a minimum have been engaged almost daily in attacks on the continent. All in all the figures are much more likely to reach an average of 2,500 daily.

Allied Air Forces in Britain are carrying out a sustained offensive on a heavy scale against enemy targets and are steadily building up the weight of attack in terms of tonnage of bombs dropped as well as in terms of sorties flown.

But at the same time, it would certainly be grossly misleading as yet to talk of raids by as many as 5,000 and 6,000 planes, although this is a perfectly possible prospect when the final air prelude to invasion takes place.

Just Before the Rising Sun Set in the Gilberts



Official United States Marine Corps by Sergeant Raymond Matjasic from Harris & Ewing

Typical Scene of Soothing Languor in Southern Pacific

Typical Southern Pacific scene in the glow of the setting sun. Silhouetted is the machine gun on the deck of a transport, anchored somewhere in the Gilberts. On the left is another transport and on the right a battleship. Over all is the soothing languor of the southern isles.

Allies Need French Bases To Build World Security

Free French disappointed at Anglo-American delay on recognizing Algiers regime—Reluctance laid to legal as well as military factors—De Gaulle wants France restored as a great power.

ALGIERS, Algeria, May 29 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle has delayed his departure for London a few days pending assurances from Washington of authoritative American participation in the forthcoming tri-power conference, a French National Committee representative said yesterday.

He said General de Gaulle wants a United States representative in London with power to commit his Government to participate in any issues concerning France, England, and America, so as to stop up any "loopholes."

American diplomatic quarters said they were unaware of any such proviso.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Negotiations between the Anglo-Saxon powers and the Free French are still running into difficulties, according to latest London dispatches. The Allies, it appears, are firmly decided not to make any definite commitment to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's "Provisional Government."

The Free French meanwhile continue to make unilateral decisions in order to establish their rule in liberated France.

Legal considerations as well as reasons of military expediency have determined Allied reluctance to recognize the Algiers body.

Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts' statement that France has been greatly weakened by the defeat that "she has gone and gone for a long time" has shocked and angered the French who want to restore their country as a great power. Yet it can hardly be denied that—at least immediately after the end of the hostilities—France with her depleted resources and her reduced population will not rank with the main world powers.

On the other hand, France controls the second largest colonial empire in the world and, what is perhaps more important, holds some of the world's most important strategical bases.

The Question of Bases

Many of these strongholds are now occupied by Anglo-American troops and the question arises whether, after the war, these bases will be simply handed back to France which may or may not be able to defend them against a potential aggressor, whether they will be administered by an international authority, or whether they will be taken over by one of the major powers.

Washington has always declared that the integrity of the French Empire will be preserved, but there can be little doubt that the United States considers these French outposts as vitally important for the defense of the Western Hemisphere and, beyond this, for postwar policing of the world.

Martinique, Guadaloupe, in the south and Miquelon and St. Pierre in the north are part of United States' inner defense zone. It is from Dakar in French Western Africa and from Casablanca in French Morocco that Latin America can most easily be invaded. If the United States continues to protect Australia against new Japanese aggression, French New Caledonia and the New Hebrides lie on the main convoy and air route to the American continent.

Japanese attacks against the white man's possessions in the South Pacific began with the occupation of French Indo-China which Vichy handed over without resistance. Saigon, the main port of the colony, is actually the focal point of Japanese power in this region.

Unofficial American spokesmen have frequently expressed the United States' vital interest to participate—at least—in the administration of these French bases.

U. S. Wants Pledges

President Roosevelt, it is said, is unwilling to see the French Empire restored intact without guarantees that will protect the safety of the United States. The fact that General de Gaulle is unyielding in his demands to have France restored as a sovereign world power is believed to be the real explanation for Mr. Roosevelt's reluctance to give complete recognition to de Gaulle's "Committee" as the Government of France.

It is easy to denounce this alleged attitude of the Roosevelt Administration as "imperialist" or to condemn General de Gaulle as "unrealistic and ungrateful." Actually the American as well as the French point of view are both defensible and the sincerity of the two leaders cannot be doubted.

General de Gaulle wants to restore France as a great power and he knows that restoration of French sovereignty and integrity of the French Empire are vitally important. President Roosevelt is not likely to be interested in adding new strips of territory to the American realm. But he wants to make his country secure against future aggression and to lay the groundwork for a stable postwar world.

Sumner Welles in a recent speech advanced a compromise plan. He advocated "the immediate setting-up of a political agency representative not only of each one of the major powers, but likewise of the other United Nations."

Within the framework of such an international organization the question of the French bases could find a satisfactory solution which would not envenom the future relations between the American and the French peoples.

Court Finds 'Teeth' in Enforcement Curb Youth Delinquency

Officials of the Boston Juvenile Court believe that any American community can control juvenile delinquency now if it will do two things: Work together as a team, and emphasize prevention rather than cure.

Small-scale experiments in Boston have convinced them they are on the right track. The Christian Science Monitor asked for, and got, permission to tell the whole story in a series of articles, of which this is the eighth.

A Practical Plan to Control Juvenile Delinquency as told
to Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
by John J. Connelly, Director
Citizenship Training Division, Boston Juvenile Court

Boston

In 1933 a book was published, "1000 Juvenile Delinquents" by Eleanor and Sheldon Glueck, the result of a study of 1,000 cases which had gone through the Boston Juvenile Court. The study found that 88.7 per cent of these delinquents were not cured of their delinquency by the Court or its treatment; on the contrary they had come into conflict with the law again.

Newspaper headlines that morning read: Juvenile Courts Are a Failure.

Until then the Court had been looked upon as a miracle worker, a cure-all. Now suddenly it was no good.

Judge John F. Perkins had occupied the bench for a little more than a year. He gathered his probation staff around him and talked the matter over with us. We agreed that the trouble with the Court was that it had tried to function as a social agency. A great many tasks had been foisted upon it such as settling neighborhood rows and squabbles between parents and children, difficulties in which no conflict with the law was involved.

Basic Function

We said: "Let's stop trying to be the answer to all juvenile delinquency and stick to what we think is the basic function of any children's court."

We decided the primary function of any court was to protect the community. We decided, furthermore, that with respect to the child, the Juvenile Court had just two things to do:

It must decide whether the child is really delinquent; and having found this to be the case,

It must take steps to return that child as quickly as possible to the community as an adjusted individual.

The Court, we felt, has no authority to engage in preventive work with children, because it has no authority over a child until that child commits an overt act.

When the community has been put out of order by an act of the child, the court is rightly looked to by the whole community to deal with that child in an intelligent but firm and sympathetic way. If the court fails to do this, the community generally will lose faith in it and no longer will turn to it for this protection. The police will not bother to bring in complaints.

However, let me say right here that any juvenile court that claims it can cure delinquency without the aid of all the other agencies in the community—including public opinion—is kidding itself.

First, the court must decide on complaints of neglect, delinquency, waywardness, and contributing to the delinquency of a child. In Massachusetts, at least, these are the four charges over which it has jurisdiction. It should make an impartial and fair ruling as to whether one or more of these conditions exists or does not exist.

Having determined that the condition charged does exist—as it does in 99 per cent of the cases brought into the Boston Court—then through its probation staff the court immediately should provide supervision, personal interest, and individual help to the child, calling into action all the necessary community agencies with a view to putting him back into the community as soon as possible, a reformed individual.

We believe strongly in the value of divorcing the Court in clear-cut fashion from the functions of the Boston Police Department, so that no child or parent can confuse the two.

Rumored "Three Chances"

Not many years ago, the rumor grew up in one of our tougher communities within Boston that as far as his relations with the Juvenile Court were concerned, a boy had three chances. The first time he was arrested, he would get a good talking to by the Judge. If he were unfortunate or stupid enough to get caught a second time, the rumor ran, he would get a suspended sentence or be put into a foster home for six months. If he were silly enough to be picked up a third time, he could expect to be sent away to reform school—and the consensus was that he deserved his fate.

At the Court we knew this impression of us existed and we were determined to break it down. But we felt it would be useless unless we put our hands on the ringleaders. Their identities we discovered by working hand in glove with police and school teachers in the district. All lesser fry we let alone for the time being.

Finally the police arrested a boy by the name of Charles in the act of breaking and entering a house. He was known to have been a serious delinquent for years, but he never had been caught. Sixteen years old and crafty, he was greatly admired by the other boys in his gang and looked on as infallible.

Next morning Charles was brought into court with his parents. The parents tried desperately to save him from retribution, but the Judge, after hearing details of the case from the arresting officer, said, "I find you delinquent."

Boy Caught by Surprise

The boy, not believing that anything serious could happen to him on this, his first conviction, was hardly listening as the Judge continued: "I order you committed to the industrial school at Shirley. That is all."

As the policeman and probation officer got up to leave the courtroom, Charles realized what had been done and protested: "But Judge, you can't do that; this is my first time." And his parents echoed him.

The Judge said, "Charles, I think this is not your first time; it is only the first time you have been caught. However, I will continue the case for three days, and in the meantime I will have the police investigate and see whether it really is your first offense or not."

The boy left the courtroom really frightened. In the hallway he told the probation officer of 15 other breaks in which he had been involved within two years. The probation officer realized that the boy was bargaining. Also, he knew that the Court was in a ticklish spot, that it had in its grasp the case that was going to be more effective in the community than any other we could think of. It was the case that, if handled rightly, would disrupt that cocksure attitude that the criminal had three chances in court.

The probation officer told him his confession would do nothing for him, that the Judge had made his decision and that any confession of other misdemeanors only would make the situation worse as far as he was concerned.

Plea for One Chance

Then Charles pleaded: "Give me one more chance and I'll make good." The probation officer shook his head. The parents tried again. "If you will only give us a week," they said, "we will put Charles in a CCC camp or into the home of a relative in the country."

We were convinced by then the trio knew the Court meant business and wasn't fooling, so we let the parents have the week's grace for which they asked.

They did put Charles into a CCC camp where he stayed through two enlistments and never was delinquent again. The attitude of the other boys in that neighborhood was corrected.

There was another case at about that time which also had far-reaching effect because it broke down the view of the community that probation was easy and meant little or nothing.

A boy who had been arrested for some minor offense and placed on probation continued to truant from school with the aid of his parents who furnished him with trumped-up excuses for his absence and concealed him when truant officers looked for him.

The probation officer warned both the boy and his parents several times that regular attendance at school was a condition of his probation, but it had no effect.

An added circumstance that made the case important to us was that the boy was a leader of a gang and had a brother who, he boasted, possessed so much political influence the probation officers wouldn't dare touch him (the boy). The other boys believed this.

Early Morning Raid

Frankly we staged our actions in this case to make the deepest possible impression on the boy and his parents. At three o'clock one morning the police drove up to the house in a squad car. When the parents, wakened out of sleep, came hastily to the door, they said sternly: "We've got a warrant here for James; where is he?"

"You can't take him, he's in bed."

"Fine; where's the bedroom?" the police retorted, and entered the house. They got the boy up, told him to dress and come along.

He was held until Court convened next morning, and all efforts of his parents to bail him out were fruitless. By the time Court opened, both the boy and his parents were thoroughly scared. When the Judge summarily committed him to Lyman School for violating his probation, they went to pieces and begged for another chance.

"I didn't know it was so bad to violate probation," the boy declared. "Give me another chance and I'll be good."

Both the judge and the probation officer knew this boy was not inherently bad, merely foolish, so they arranged a suspended commitment. The boy never broke the law again.

This case would not have been serious if it had affected only the individual boy; but respect for probation was at stake and an example to the community.

(A ninth article in this series will appear shortly.)

Unity of Home, School, and Community Held Needed to Halt Child Delinquency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 29—Full co-operation between the home, the school, and the community is necessary to meet the juvenile delinquency problem, according to the findings of a group of specialists made public by Dr. George D. Stoddard, Commissioner of Education, today.

The report is embodied in a leaflet entitled, "Growing up in wartime—what the schools can do to prevent delinquency," and follows a request by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey that agencies serving the youth of New York State an increasing part in programs to meet the situation.

"The home, the school, and the community are all partners," the Committee found. "The school has a unique role because it is the public agency which reached practically all the children and is, therefore, a logical focus for an attack on the problems."

"But if the program is to be effective for developing better behavior, it must seek the co-operation of all other community agencies. It is recommended that there be an expansion of the local war council and that the aid of adults who may serve as 'safety valves' for children who need such help be enlisted."

War Prisoner Modern Rip Van Winkle

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... ***By Homer Metz***

The News:

MOSCOW, May 29—Izvestia has published a criticism of United States camp authorities for allegedly coddling German prisoners of war, while Soviet, British, American, and other Allied war prisoners are killed or mistreated in Germany. The newspaper charged that American camp administrators "cultivated" an insolent attitude among the German prisoners.

The Future:

Treatment of prisoners of war is as vital a problem of the peace as it is of the war. For prisoners of war in many instances will remain prisoners of war when there no longer is war.

Suppose you should wake up tomorrow morning and discover it were not 1944, but 1946 or 1947.

How changed things would be! First off, you'd have to become reacquainted with your family and friends—especially with the children, who would be older and wiser. There'd be new buildings, strange sights, unfamiliar figures in the neighborhood. Some old landmarks probably would have disappeared. A new family would live in the house next door. A new man would be at your desk at the office. The newspapers would be full of puzzling new names and events. You would dial in vain for your familiar radio programs. Social, political, and personal problems which crowded your thoughts when you went to sleep would be merely memories to your family and associates. And, worst of all, you'd find only a few persons who could understand or appreciate the extent of your bewilderment.

Like New World

In short, it would almost be like emerging into a new world.

The prisoner of war is likely to find himself in pretty much the same sort of situation when he returns home.

He will be a real-life Rip Van Winkle.

He will not have been asleep for an extended period, but in most cases his confinement will have insulated him from the changing world scene as thoroughly as the soundest slumber.

Capt. George F. Collier, a British Army officer who was held in a German war camp from 1941 to 1943, describes it this way:

"The fact is little appreciated that prisoners of war spend a great part of their captivity both in active conversation about and mental contemplation of their home, their prewar business and pleasures, and other aspects of life as they knew it. This is one of the most difficult problems of the returning prisoner, because that which he has spent long years in contemplating and in anticipating pleasures in returning to no longer exists."

1,500,000 Prisoners

According to the best available estimates, the end of the war will see 1,500,000 military prisoners returning to their homes.

From Germany will come 150,000 Americans and Britons; 500,000 Frenchmen, and 100,000 Russians.

From the United States will come 300,000 Germans and Italians, and 30,000 Japanese.

From Britain will come 300,000 Germans and Italians.

From Russia will come 100,000 Germans.

And from Japan will come 20,000 Americans and Britons.

Many high-ranking officials in the United Nations and a growing number of organizations and private individuals are now giving earnest thought to ways and means of helping these men take up the threads of normal life again. So far as is known, however, only a few well-defined plans or programs have been advanced.

Transition Camps Urged

In some circles, it has been urged that the returned prisoner of war be allowed to make the transition from confinement to liberty in special camps such as the United States Army employs to restore its so-called "black sheep" to useful service.

These Army rehabilitation centers have been remarkably successful, and it is contended that they would serve equally well for returned prisoners, since both the erring soldier and the prisoner of war are basically problems in maladjustment.

This view evidently is shared by Captain Collier, who suggests something roughly similar—government-operated "rest centers" where the freed prisoner could retire voluntarily until the strangeness of his new status wore off.

On the other hand, some objections to schemes of this nature have been voiced on the ground that however well intentioned and intelligently operated such centers might be, they would, of necessity, have to exercise supervision over the men who seek their refuge. And supervision, it is maintained, is the one thing the erstwhile imprisoned soldier wants to be done with—at least temporarily.

Educational Centers Recommended

A better way, it has been said, is the providing of special, free educational services at leading institutions through which the ex-prisoner could learn the changed nature of the world to which he has returned and readjust himself gradually.

But regardless of what solution or solutions are decided upon, the problem will remain both imposing and delicate.

A great deal will depend upon the tact and understanding of the military men or administrators who first throw open the gates of the prison camps. After long periods in the darkness of confinement, some prisoners who have been especially ill-treated may find the bright light of freedom as overpowering in the beginning as the sudden brilliance that blinded Paul on the road to Damascus.

As Curt Bondy, Assistant Professor at the Richmond Professional Institute of the College of William and Mary, has put it:

"A great task stands before the administrator: to care for mistreated people and help them to leave the internment camp able to co-operate in building up a peaceful and better world. To achieve the goal, wisdom and skill will have to be drawn upon as never before. We have the skill. Do we have the wisdom?"

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Tale of a Tail of a Fantail

By Hester Wagstaff

Ferdie Fantail strutted up and down with his tail spread, talking to himself.

"How pretty I am. How pretty I am. How pretty I am," he cooed. "Look at my tail. Look at my tail. Look at my tail."

All day long he talked to himself. Up and down, up and down on the windowsill he would go, bowing to his reflection in the glass.

He was so vain that he could think and talk of nothing else but his good looks. Any kind of win-

"Look at my tail"

dow or bit of glass would do, provided he could see his reflection in it.

"See my pink toes. See my pink toes. See my pink toes," he would say. And, "How pretty I am. How pretty I am. How pretty I am."

So he went on, up and down, up and down, on the windowsill.

"See my bright eye. Look at my tail," and, "How pretty I am," on and on, day after day, till nobody wanted to listen to him any more. Only the jackdaw, called Dicky Daw, who lived near, and who was always flying about the house, took any notice of Ferdie, and he got absolutely fed up.

A Much Needed Lesson

"I'll just teach that Ferdie Fantail not to be always talking about himself," he said. "It's time he had a lesson. I'll show him what it's like to have to listen to 'Look at my tail' all day long."

Next day Dicky hailed Ferdie.

"I know a house with a mirror in every room," he said. "They're all shapes and sizes, and there's one in which you can see yourself three times over, and side face and all!"

"I should like to see myself three times over," said Ferdie Fantail. "I expect I should look three times as pretty."

"Or three times as silly," said Dicky Daw to himself. "You come with me," he said to Ferdie. And off they went together, a black and a white bird, flying side by side.

When they got to the house, Dicky Daw flew straight in, for he had often been there before. But Ferdie Fantail was more timid, and walked up and down on the windowsill.

"I can see myself quite nicely here," he said.

"But not three times over," said Dicky Daw slyly.

That did it. Ferdie Fantail was so vain that he felt he would do almost anything to see himself three times at once, and side face and all. So into the house he flew with Dicky Daw.

"Come upstairs, before we get chased out," said Dicky.

"How nice I look flying," said Ferdie Fantail to himself as they sailed down a long passage.

As Dicky had promised, the room had lots of mirrors of all kinds. Little round ones and long narrow ones hung on the walls; but the one that pleased Ferdie most was on the dressing-table. This was a large glass with a smaller one joined to each side, and when he stood in front of it he could see himself three times over—front view, left side, and right side, all at once. He only had to turn his head to do it. He was absolutely delighted.

"See my three tails. See my three tails. See my three tails," he cooed.

"See my pink toes"

"How pretty I am. How pretty I am. How pretty I am."

Up and down he strutted, bowing to himself, spreading his tail, and giving little jumps into the air to show off his wings. "Look at us all. Look at us all. Look at us all."

Dicky Daw was beginning to feel quite sick of listening. "Come over here," he said, "and see how nice you look on this lovely blue carpet," and he led Ferdie to a very long mirror that nearly touched the ground. It was on the door of a wardrobe which had been left a little way open. Dicky Daw watched in disgust while Ferdie preened himself in front of this fresh mirror.

"I wonder if there's a mirror on the other side of this door," said Dicky. "Perhaps you'd look even nicer in that one," and he hopped down to the floor, and waited.

"I'll just take a look. I'll just take a look. I'll just take a look," said Ferdie. Dicky moved a little closer still.

Ferdie strutted round to the other side of the door.

"There isn't one here. There isn't one here. There isn't one here," he said, and was just stepping into the room again when—bang! Dicky had given the door a push, and there was Ferdie, a prisoner, with his tail shut in.

"Open the door! Open the door! Open the door!" squawked Ferdie.

"I'm much too busy," said Dicky, and he flew to the other mirror and walked up and down just as Ferdie had done pretending to admire himself.

Ferdie's Promise

"Look at my tail. Look at my tail," he mimicked. "How pretty I am. How pretty I am."

"I want to come out! I want to come out!" cried Ferdie.

"Don't I look sweet. Don't I look sweet," was all that Dicky replied. And the more Ferdie implored to be let out, the more Dicky imitated him.

Presently, however, when Dicky thought that Ferdie must have learnt his lesson, he flew down to the blue carpet again.

"Promise you'll stop being a silly vain bird," he said, "and I'll pull the door open and let you go."

"I'll never be able to look at myself again without remembering," said Ferdie in a very humble voice.

Just at that moment, someone came into the room. Dicky was so startled that he flew straight out of the window, but Ferdie, of course, was still a prisoner, and he was so frightened that he couldn't move.

The lady who had just arrived saw what she thought were bits of crumpled paper on the floor, but they were really Ferdie's feathers.

"How untidy to leave bits of paper all over the place like that," she said to herself. Then she caught sight of Ferdie. She gave a little scream at first, but the next moment she had opened the wardrobe door and off he went, fluttering and squawking as he rose in the air. He flapped round the room once and then flew through the window with a loud squeak. There he found Dicky Daw waiting anxiously for him.

Good Friends

"Are you all right?" asked Dicky. "I didn't mean you to have quite such a fright."

"I think I'm all right. I think I'm all right," panted Ferdie.

"Well, I'm sorry for what happened," said Dicky, "but you did keep on so."

"I won't any more," promised Ferdie.

"Never again?" said Dicky Daw.

"Never again," replied Ferdie.

"Never again. Never again. Never again," they sang together, and away they went, good friends once more, a white bird and a black bird flying side by side.

Up and down he strutted, bowing to himself

Some Jolly Tales for You

Book Reviews

"Gerrit and the Organ," written and illustrated by Hilda van Stockup, is a story of Holland, a long time ago when Queen Wilhelmina was a little girl. Other little girls will like to read how Grandfather mended the doll that belonged to the princess, but boys will like best the part about the wonderful street organ.

It was the most wonderful organ anyone ever saw; with flowers and pictures on it. When you turned a wheel, it made lovely music that "rolled down the street and rose up to the pigeons on the roof and danced across the canal to the people on the other side." Read why Gerrit took it to help cross old Hans, how he played it, and what he did with the pennies that tinkled into his cap. This is a very real story of children in Amsterdam. Published by The Viking Press, New York. $2.50.

The Cat Club

"The Cat Club, or the life and times of Jenny Linsky," by Esther Averill, is the story of a real cat, and Jenny Linsky is her real name. Now, Jenny lives with Miss Averill, but, once upon a time when she was a shy little kitten, she lived down in Greenwich village with Captain Tinker (or so the story goes). There are dear little pictures that show her with the bright red scarf that went so nicely with her black fur and yellow eyes. This is a story that is just right—about how Jenny Linsky longed to join the Cat Club that met in Captain Tinker's garden and how she finally learned a surprising accomplishment and became a member. It isn't too long and it isn't too short. If you read it aloud, a child will say "tell it again," and so you will, and look with a chuckle at the picture of Jenny in the bureau drawer, or at the procession of cats going to the meeting.

Esther Averill has been interested for a long time in the design and production of books for children. She was one of the founders of the Domino Press, in Paris, and there published Rojankovsky's "Daniel Boone," before he ever came to this country. "The Cat Club, or the life and times of Jenny Linsky," written and illustrated by herself, is published by Harper and Brothers, New York. $1.50.

Holland's Story

Much history and information are pressed into the readable, interesting "Land of William of Orange," by Adriaan J. Barnouw. Here is the story of Holland, written by the Queen Wilhelmina Professor of Dutch Literature at Columbia University. He knows and loves his subject and has evidently taken great pains to give us a vivid outline of Holland's gallant history up to the eve of World War II. There are fine photographs of persons and places, taken before the German invasion. This is a good addition to the series which already includes "The Land of the Polish People," by Eric P. Kelly, and "The Land of Joan of Arc," and "The Land of William Tell," both by Lillian J. Bragdon. This series is published by J. B. Lippincott. Each book is $2.00.

"This is young Susan who lives in Australia, with her toys and her pets and her paraphernalia." So begins the gay rhymed story "Susan Lives in Australia," by Elisabeth MacIntyre. Pictures in color on every page show Susan at home on a sheep station, how she "stopped by a billabong, under a tree, for lunch they had chops, and a billy of tea." She goes for a visit in Sydney and when she came home "The woolwagon was there with the whole team of eight. Sue was delighted and drove home in state." Elisabeth MacIntyre lives in Australia herself and thought of this appealing way to introduce her country to small children. The drawings, for all their apparent simplicity, have much realistic detail. That eight-horse hitch, the big wagon, the tame kangaroo—all will have interest for our American children. The book is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.

For the Nursery

Keeping the same format as the novel and popular "Tall Book of Mother Goose," Feodor Rojankovsky has produced another colorful picturebook, "The Tall Book of Nursery Tales." Here are "Henny-penny" and "The Three Billy Goats Gruff," "The Gingerbread Boy," and ever so many more old favorites . . . a good selection. The 12- by 5-inch book is pleasant to hold and gives scope for the drawings the artist has done with humor and zest. It is published by Harper and Brothers, New York. $1.00.

"The Old Mother Goose Nursery Rhyme Book," with its charming illustrations by Anne Anderson, first came to us from London about twenty years ago. Now, happily enough, it has just been reissued in New York. Although perhaps the colors in the big full-page plates are not quite as gay as they were at first, time has touched it lightly.

It still seems to me one of the most delightful collections for small children. There are plentiful black and white drawings which combine with excellent clear type or lettering to make a pleasing pattern on the page. There is a real English flavor to the chubby children and the bits of landscape, and the animals are friendly and amusing. In "Ride a cock-horse," a whole cavalcade of children astride their hobby-horses surge across a cobbled sheet to meet the "fine lady upon a white horse." Indeed this is a book to welcome back in print again. Published by Thomas Nelson and Sons, New York. $2.

Frances C. Darling

Into the Garden

Into the garden
We go, we go,
With a trowel, a rake
And a hoe, a hoe.
We dig and we plant
And we stir the ground.
Then we pick up the tools
That are lying around.
Our hands are soiled
And our hair is ablow
But we're doing our share
To make everything grow,
So out in the garden
We're glad to go
With a rake, a trowel
And a hoe.

MIRIAM LATOURELL

Alfred Makes Good

Not many days after Alfred had pecked his way out of his egg, he fell from his nest into a garden. He was so little, without his feathers, that only by his yellow beak could the kind friends who picked him up guess that he was a baby starling.

What to do with Alfred presented quite a problem. A bowl was filled with grass, to make it as much like his nest-home as possible, and some suitable food was found in the garden. Then his new friends managed to give him some water by damping a little cotton wool and squeezing a few drops from it into his mouth, because, of course, Alfred was much too young to know how to drink by himself.

As soon as Alfred had grown quite used to his "nest" it was put on the top of an old tree trunk on the lawn. After a very little time there was much activity around the nest, and Alfred's friends had the thrill of seeing a fully grown starling fly down and inspect the little bird.

Presently this same starling returned with something in her mouth and fed Alfred. Surely it must be his mother! Before long Father Starling arrived on the scene and took his part in feeding the baby.

Shelter at Night

Every evening Alfred was put into a cosy shed so that he might be warm during the night, and as soon as the shed door was opened in the morning, Alfred responded to the 'good morning' his friends gave him. His parents continued to be most attentive during the day, when he was out on the tree trunk, and the people in the garden learned much about the loving care mother and father birds show to their young. It was wonderful how these parent birds never once neglected to feed Alfred, although he was separated from them during the night.

After about two weeks, Alfred's feathers began to show, and gradually he became stronger and more venturesome. One day his mother flew down on to the tree trunk and persuaded him to try his legs. Very gingerly he flew on to the edge of the bowl and then down onto the trunk where he found to his amazement that he could walk!

The next day, Mother evidently felt he should progress still further, and having got him onto the trunk, flew down onto the lawn and called to him to follow her. Eventually Alfred, feeling very brave, tried his wings, and found he could fly down to join his mother. This was indeed a very new world for him, with lovely fresh grass all round instead of the edges of a bowl.

Exploring New Fields

A few more days went by, and Mother starling had him on the grass again. This time she decided he must explore further afield, so she put some food in her beak, showed it to him, but refused to let him take it from her. Instead she hopped across the lawn, and as he wanted the food he was forced to follow her. Presently Father appeared and took on the job of seeing that Alfred did not try to return to his bowl-nest, literally driving him along from behind!

Alfred's wings were now quite strong, so one morning both his parents called for him and showed him the way to his real home, a nest in a beautiful chestnut tree. He flew up quite easily to join his brothers and sisters, and no doubt had a happy time telling them his true story about his interesting adventures with his friends.

Apple Tree Snow

The apple blossom petals
fall
So gently down on me
And lie like perfumed
flakes of snow
Beneath the apple tree.

It's fun to stand with face
upturned
Where, sweetly, one by
one,
The apple blossom petals
fall
Like snowflakes in the
sun.

HELEN HOWLAND PROMMEL

"Open the door!" squawked Ferdie

Barnyard Capers

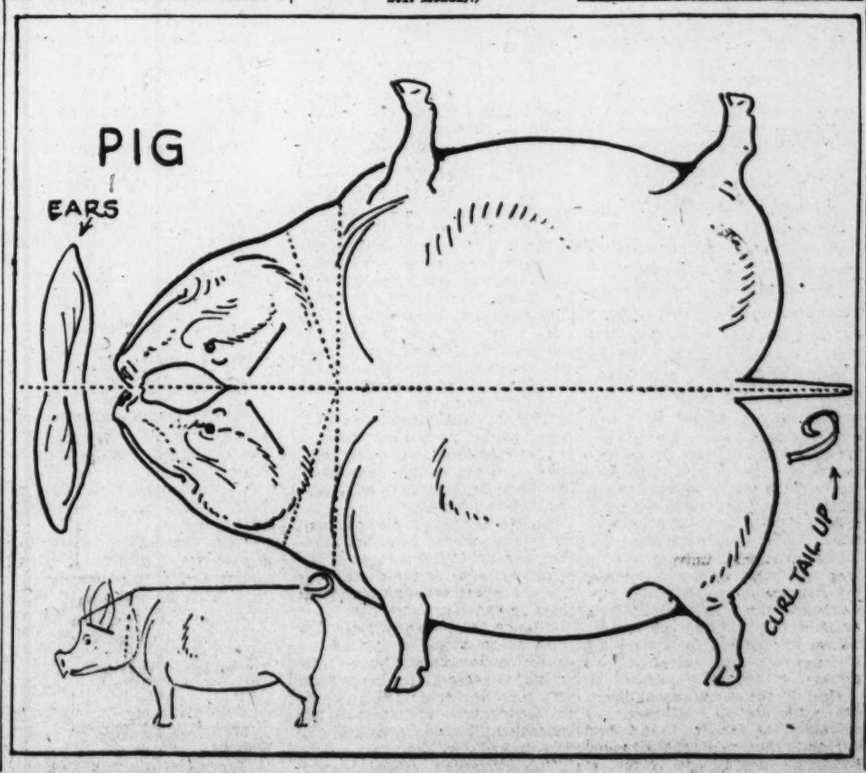
By H. E. M. Sellen

Paste the picture of the pig on thin cartridge, or construction, paper, and when it is dry, cut it out carefully. Fold the head back along the straight dotted line running across the shoulders. Straighten out, then fold the head forward along both slanting dotted lines. Straighten again. Now fold along the dotted line running from the snout to the tail. Cut out the oval on the face to form a curve, but be sure to leave a hinge to hold the two sides of the snout together. Cut along thick lines behind the eyes and insert the ears as indicated in drawing.

Give the little tail an upward twist.

Pleat the folds at the shoulders to draw the head down. Color the pig to give a very realistic effect.

(Watch for another barnyard animal next Monday.)



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Write Desert Sun School, Mecca, Calif., until June 15. After June 15, Write Idyllwild, Calif.

Greeks Trick Nazi Seamen, Turn Them Over to Allies

AN EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN PORT, May 29 (AP)—"They didn't know much about the sea, these Germans," said the grinning young Greek skipper, as he stepped ashore followed by the two Nazi prisoners he was about to turn over to the Allied authorities. A second Greek holding an Italian carbine watched from the rail.

"We had a smaller caique in tow," the Skipper explained in halting English, referring to a small Greek sailing vessel of the type that plies between the Aegean islands and the mainland. A German guard had been assigned to each of the caiques to see that their owners behaved.

"The weather was poor and getting worse. But these two didn't know that!" Another smile crossed the brown face. "The guard aboard my ship was not feeling well, and he stayed in his bunk.

"I turned south and waited until we were well out to sea. Then I cut off the motor and sent for him. I told him we had engine trouble and would be unable to tow the smaller caique if the weather got any worse, because the tow rope was too short.

"I suggested calling the German in the other caique to us, and sent one of my men over in the dinghy. Then my guard decided to have a look at the motor. As he went down into the engine-room the door slammed behind him.

"I rushed to his bunk and grabbed his rifle. When my boy came back with the other guard we disarmed him, brought the other back on deck, and started for Africa. After midnight we saw a ship coming toward us. We thought it must be German, but never did find out. It never saw us".

Concluding his tale, the skipper and his crew turned the two sheepish-looking German seamen over to the British and immediately volunteered for service with the Greek Navy.

Teaching of U. S. History Defended by Studebaker

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker, challenged by members of the House Appropriations Committee, says the teaching of American history in the schools actually has increased rather than lessened.

During hearings made public today, Representatives Butler B. Hare (D) of South Carolina and Frank B. Keefe (R) of Wisconsin had called Mr. Studebaker's attention to a survey published last year by the New York Times showing a lack of knowledge of American history among many college students.

They demanded to know why the Office of Education had not collected such information. Mr. Studebaker replied:

1. That he had in past years asked for funds to employ persons to make a continuing study of trends in the school curriculum, but Congress had rejected the requests;

2. That the New York Times' article "did not tell the whole story about the teaching of American history" and "you can take almost any subject and write it up so that it would seem to indicate that the people are very ignorant."

He declared it is not true that American pupils are not required to study American history. "They are required to study it in every school system that I know anything about," he said. "All elementary and most high-school pupils are studying American history."

Mr. Hare called the New York Times survey "a fearful indictment against our public-school systems throughout the country." Mr. Keefe criticized the Office of Education for publishing books on education in Yugoslavia and Cuba, and failing to publish statistics on how many pupils are studying history. Mr. Studebaker said his office published statistics on history and other subjects in 1938.

3,000-Horsepower Airplane Engine Now at Disposal of U. S. Air Forces

INDIANAPOLIS, May 29 (AP)—The most powerful aircraft engine in the world now is at the disposal of the United States Army Air Forces, General Manager E. B. Newill of the General Motors' Allison Division announced May 28.

Mr. Newill said the new liquid-cooled, 24-cylinder engine would increase the power of the majority of single-engined fighter plans by several hundreds of horsepower.

"Installation of the new engine," Mr. Newill asserted, "in aerial fighters still on the secret list will make United States fighting planes possessors of the greatest striking power of any aircraft anywhere."

The new engine, he said, has twice the piston displacement of the present standard Allison 12-cylinder engine which powers such famed Americap fighters as the Lockheed Lightning, the Mustang P-51, the Invader A-36, the Airacobra and the Warhawk.

Development of the engine began here in 1937, was shelved until 1941 and was completed in 1942, Mr. Newill said.

He said early mass production of the new engine was assured because 97 per cent of the pieces are interchangeable with those of the present Allison.

Mr. Newill said when the new engine was tested at Wright Field, Ohio, in June, 1943, it was rated the most powerful ever to pass those tests. The horsepower has been increased since then, he said, and now the engine's maximum ratings approximate 3,000 horsepower.

Presbyterian Church Outlines Position Regarding World War II

CHICAGO, May 29—The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America said May 27 of its position in regard to World War II that "we are of good conscience that our cause is in line with His righteousness."

A resolution proposed by Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, retiring moderator of the church and President of Union Theological Seminary, and passed without a dissenting vote read, in part:

"We humble ourselves before God for our sins as a nation which have contributed to this conflict, especially for our neglect of responsibility for justice and security in the world.

"We thank Him for moving us to repent even by the terrible scourge of war, and for constraining us to share in resisting cruel and conscienceless aggressors.

"We do not presume to identify our purposes nor those of any people with the Holy will of Him whose thoughts are far above the thoughts of man; but we are of good conscience that our cause is in line with His righteousness, and that we can commend the issue to his hands. . . ."

The Assembly voted on May 26 to petition Congress to supply "normal support for conscientious objectors in work camps." Objectors now must provide their own support or rely on some agency outside the Government.

Church Radio Urged

MONTREAT, N. C., May 29 (AP)—A committee recommended to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States May 26 that it consider greater use of the radio in promotion of the Church's teaching and interests.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Connecticut
Ridgefield: Auditorium, Ridgefield High School, 3:30 p. m., June 4.
Willimantic: First Baptist Church, 3:30 p. m., June 4.

Maine
Bath: Church Edifice, North Street, 3:30 p. m., June 4.

Massachusetts
Beverly: Briscoe Junior High School, Essex Street, 3:30 p. m., June 4.
Marblehead: Abbott Hall, 7:30 p. m., June 4.
Quincy: Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, 3:30 p. m., June 4.
Waltham: Hovey Memorial Hall, 845 Main Street, 3:30 p. m., June 4.
Wellesley: Community Playhouse, Washington Street, Wellesley Hills, 3 p. m., June 4.
Woburn: Unitarian Church, Woburn Center, 3:30 p. m., June 4.

Michigan
St. Clair: Elementary School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 4.

Minnesota
Fairmont: Fairmont High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 8.
Stillwater: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., June 4.

Montana
Butte: Church Edifice, 320 North Montana Street, 8 p. m., June 28.

Nebraska
Lincoln: Church Edifice, Twelfth and L Streets, 8 p. m., June 9.

New Jersey
East Orange: Church Edifice, 188 North Oraton Parkway, 3 p. m., June 18.
Somerville: Somerville High School, West Cliff Street, 8:30 p. m., June 9.

New York
New York (Society): Wyoming Masonic Temple, 3420 East Tremont Avenue, Bronx, 3 p. m., June 4.

North Dakota
Bismarck: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 6.

Ohio
Ashtabula: High School Auditorium, West Forty-fourth Street, 3 p. m., June 4.

Rhode Island
Wickford: North Kingstown High School, Post Road, 3 p. m., June 4.

Vermont
Rutland: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 9.

Wisconsin
Milwaukee (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1036 Van Buren Street, 8 p. m., June 4.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on June 4, 18; July 2, 16, 30.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on July 23.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on June 25.

Eastern States

New York
New York—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on June 4, 18.

Central States

Ohio
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLR, 610kc, on June 4, 18; July 2, 16.

Pacific Coast

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 9 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on June 4, 18; July 2, 16, 30.

Washington
Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on June 4, 18; July 2, 16, 30.

Canada

Toronto
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 960kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on June 11, 25; July 9, 23.

Territories

Hawaii
Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 950kc, on June 18; July 16.

Postwar Plan Demanded On Work Projects

HERSHEY, Pa., May 29 (AP)—Immediate announcement by the Federal Government of its postwar public-works aid program was demanded before the National Conferenee of Governors today.

"We should be told what the Federal Government is going to do," declared Gov. Dwight Griswold (R) of Nebraska, during a round-table discussion on postwar problems.

"I feel it would help tremendously in local planning if we knew. Real planning at the local level cannot be done unless we do know. I'd rather know even if I didn't approve of the plan."

Gov. Matthew M. Neely (D) of West Virginia asserted he would like to hear views of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, top figures in discussions over the Republican Presidential nomination.

"You place the chair in a very embarrassing position," commented Gov. Leverett Saltonstall (R) of Massachusetts, Conference Chairman.

Governor Dewey was silent, but Governor Bricker rose to face the governors and declared:

"It shouldn't be embarrassing for any Governor to express his position on matters of that kind. I'd like to see the governors' conference take the position we can take care of our local responsibilities and will not ask the Federal Government for its help.

"The Federal Government, now desperately in debt, will have a difficult job solving its financial problems. The state and local governments are either out of debt or approaching solvency and can better assume this responsibility."

Gov. Olin D. Johnston (D) of South Carolina asserted the Federal Government in the postwar program should give some assistance but "we have responsibilities on our shoulders if we want to preserve states' rights."

Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, arrived from Washington to appear before an executive luncheon for the governors.

Soldier Cleared by Jury In Killing of Japanese

TULELAKE, Calif., May 29 (AP)—A coroner's jury of white ranchers decided May 26 that Shiochi James Okomoto, an occupant of the Japanese Relocation Center near here, was killed "by a soldier of the United States Army in the performance of his duty."

Warren Voices States' Plea For Share in Reconversion

Continued from Page 1

day's deliberations of the 38 governor attending this year's meeting was to assert for the states an increasing influential role in national political and economic affairs.

Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island joined Governor Warren in demanding a more even balance of power between the Federal and state governments in the solution of postwar problems. Mr. McGrath was dealing with public works as an aid to employment, and his opening and concluding appeal was that Washington must lift its directing hand from so many decisions which states should make.

"I feel strongly," he told his colleagues, "that the manner and method by which the Federal Government would aid the states is of vital concern to the governors, and that our Conference should make representation at the proper time to national authorities concerning our views on how this matter can best be handled."

Governor McGrath urged the organization by the Federal Government of a postwar public works fund, to be administered by the Federal Reserve banks or by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, from which states and municipalities could borrow on decent credit terms.

No Top-Heavy Costs

"In this manner," he pointed out, "as much money would be available for public works as under a federal grant system, but we would divorce ourselves from the top-heavy costs of federal control and the responsibility would rest upon each of the sovereign states to conduct its postwar building programs."

He warned against "undue national direction."

Governor Warren, whose address commanded primary attention, contended that so far the states have been held back in dealing with the problems of reconversion because national policies have not been determined. He asked that these national policies be worked out with the same care and with the same opportunity for public scrutiny, debate, and legislative decision as prevail in the states. Failure to do so, he held, would bring either hasty, ill-considered action later or a series of hand-to-mouth executive orders.

Mr. Warren argued that a national agency on which the states will be directly represented should be established in the near future and that is its personnel and administration should be wholly nonpolitical.

"In such an administrative agency, the Governors' Conference should be a full, working partner," the California Governor, himself a leading candidate for the Republican Vice-Presidential nomination, insisted. "Our capitols are close to the people. We know their day-to-day problems. We administer to their intimate needs. Our plans are from the ground up. That is where our national policy should start. Any national policy which does start there will have a sufficiently broad foundation to assure general understanding and a more cheerful compliance than otherwise would be possible.

"We want to be full partners in this program because we know that reconversion will require the combined wisdom, the combined effort of all levels of government in co-operation with every element of our economic life. I believe that people in industry, whether they are workers or in management, are ready and eager, if given the chance, to join in this working partnership.

"The aim of this partnership must be to carry higher production into the postwar period. Such high production can only be based upon increasing consumption of civilian goods and services. That, in turn, requires full employment, a rising national income, and higher standards of living."

Governor Warren asserted that to slow down after the war many of the plants which have been brought into being by the $15,000,000,000 federal investment in private industry, would "be calamitous to the workers, the communities, and to the states in which the plants are located. He said that industry, labor, and government must combine their imagination and ingenuity to turn them to valuable peacetime account.

Message From President

President Roosevelt congratulated the states for quick mobilization of their resources "for effective unified action against the common enemy" and expressed confidence the problems ahead "will be met by the same co-operative spirit."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall (R) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Conference, presented the President's message.

"From my own personal experience in attending these conferences as Governor of the State of New York," Mr. Roosevelt said in his message, "I know the fine spirit of co-operation in which the conferences meet and also the practical benefits which can come from this kind of co-operative discussion among the several states.

"Governors' conferences have led to a unity of purpose which has served our nation so well in peace, and which is serving with increased effect during these days of war. Within a comparatively short time since the attack upon us, the various States have been able to adjust their activities, convert their agencies and institutions, and mobilize their resources for effective unified action against the common enemy.

"In anticipation of our inevitable victory, it becomes necessary for the States to make plans and programs and arrange their resources, so they may continue, individually and collectively, to serve the public welfare, and provide the high standard of living which the physical and human assets of America are capable of producing.

"My congratulations to the Governors' Conference upon the work which it has already accomplished. I am confident the problems and tasks which lie ahead will be met by the same co-operative spirit which has meant so much to the well-being of our nation."

Saltonstall Backs Stand

Governor Saltonstall brought his own highly respected views to the support of the underlying position which Governors McGrath and Warren took on the issue of Federal-State relationship.

"This question of which unit of government, federal or state," he declared in a brief address opening the meeting, "can best meet the problem involved throws a spotlight on the whole fundamental question of what the average citizen expects of his governmentin relation to himself, his family, his home, and his job. We want freedom and opportunity. Yet we can't have the fullest freedom and opportunity if we turn to government to provide the initiative and the wherewithal for us in ever-increasing degree.

"We want our country to be governed from the bottom up and not from the top down. The government under which the states rose to greatness is government that begins at home."

Gov. Henry F. Schricker of Indiana stressed the fact, however, that the states must do more than talk about their rights; they must utilize them. He said the state governments "must supply the leadership in postwar reconstruction and development if we are to hold the respect and confidence of our people."

A hope that the Conference would "hasten the coming of a victorious peace and the perpetuation of the American way of life" was expressed by Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania in his address of welcome to the executives.

"The national unity achieved long ago," he said, "was never more secure than it is today. This Conference of Governors is living evidence of that unity and it symbolizes the irresistible power of a nation that has dedicated that power to victory."

Most of the governors gathered here a day ahead—to discuss a lot of politics as well as a little state business—and yesterday attended a military parade and review at Indiantowngap Military Reservation.

Hull Confers In Senate On Peace Plans

Continued from Page 1

zation and about the predominance of the "Big Four" in the picture.

On timing, the argument has been raised that bringing it before the public at the time of the invasion might result in a schism that would endanger military morale, but Secretary Hull has been telling the senators plainly that the United States hour for fulfilling its role as a world leader has arrived; that if it fails to act, the other nations will go ahead without it.

The doubt about four-power domination is the same that was raised by the Netherlands and Canada over UNRRA a few months back, but major doubts that the "Big Four" were doing more than guaranteeing the rights of the small nations had been dispelled by the time the 44 nations signed the UNRRA agreement at the White House in early November.

The council, central committee, and director setup seems gradually to be emerging as the general pattern for United Nations postwar organization.

Meeting in June

An interim commission established at the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, Va., a year ago is scheduled to meet here sometime in June to approve a final draft for a permanent organization and submit it to the 44 participating governments for adherence.

Although details of the proposed organization will not be announced in advance, it has been said that it will follow "the general pattern of international organizations in specialized fields."

A United Nations organization for rehabilitation of education is already in the making and some sort of collaboration is expected to come out of the monetary conference just called to meet in Bretton Woods, N. H., July 1.

Hence Secretary Hull is able to tell doubtful Senators that the postwar machinery to maintain the peace is getting into gear a great deal faster than some of them think.

Six Air Generals Honored by Army For 'Notable' Work

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—Six air Generals, including Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, now Commander of the Allied Air Force in the Mediterranean, have been awarded Distinguished Service Medals, the War Department announced yesterday.

General Eaker's award was for the "invaluable contribution to the success of air operations over Europe" which he made in building up the 8th Air Force in England between December, 1942, and last January when he was transferred to the Mediterranean Air Command. His home is in Washington.

The others decorated are:

Maj. Gen. Charles C. Chauncey of Ada, Okla., for his services as Chief of Staff of the 8th Air Force and in the development and training of both the 8th, a strategic bombing organization, and the 9th Air Force, the American fighter-bomber unit also based in England.

Brig. Gen. Carl W. Connell of Amarillo, Texas, Commander of the 5th Air Force Service Command, Southwest Pacific, for establishing "a highly efficient system of supply and maintenance" which contributed to the "notable aerial victories" in that theater.

Brig. Gen. Malcolm C. Grow of Annapolis, Md., who as surgeon for the 8th Air Force developed a series of devices and methods which enable bombed crews to fight at the high altitudes necessary for the European operations.

Brig. Gen. Earl S. Hoag of Miami, Fla., for reorganizing the Africa-Middle East wing of the Air Transport Command and then, when transferred to the India-China wing, reorganizing that wing "with such effectiveness that within a three-month period they were exceeding the quota of tonnage by over one third and carried more usable tonnage of war supplies to China by air than went to that republic over the Burma Road."

Brig. Gen. Donald Wilson of Baltimore, who, while serving as Chief of Staff of the Allied Air Force in the Southwest Pacific "brilliantly assisted in co-ordinating and planning the joint efforts of the 5th Air Force and the Royal Australian Air Force."

Negro Church Group Opposes Inequality

PHILADELPHIA, May 29 (AP)—The African Methodist Episcopal Church, claiming 1,000,000 Negro members in the United States, was dedicated to a fight "against discrimination, oppression and inequality" now and after the war, in a report released May 27 by the Church's Committee on National Affairs and Postwar Planning.

The report, adopted unanimously at the 32d Quadrennial Conference of the church here, assails "hypocrisy and cowardice in human relations." The organized labor movement was endorsed by the body for the first time. "We approve trade unionism," the report said, "and we commend those labor organizations which have welcomed the Negro worker on a basis of equality."

In a section dealing with treatment of Negroes in the armed services, the report petitions the Government to "permit and effect the organization of mixed units of whites and Negroes who volunteer to serve in such units."

Indorsement was withheld from all political parties and candidates.

Bricker Demands Dewey Talk And Latter Says—Just Nothing

Continued from Page 1

enced and skillfully evasive answers, Mr. Dewey did come right out and confess, with hardly a reservation, that he was doing nothing to discourage the rumors that he already had enough delegate support to bet the G. O. P. nomination on the first ballot in Chicago—or sooner.

Challenge to Dewey

2. Earlier Governor Bricker, who is as dilligently seeking the Republican nomination by doing about everything a candidate can do as Mr. Dewey is seeking it by appearing to do nothing which a candidate does without trying to appear otherwise, directly challenged the resident of Albany, N. Y., to speak out openly on the great issues before the American people on the ground that he owes it to his party and his country to make his position clear.

"I think," Governor Bricker told correspondents at a press conference—none of this irrelevant but dominant interest in presidential politics was allowed to sully the serious deliberations of the conference itself—, "that with the world on fire and liberty at stake any man who is obviously being considered by his party for the Presidency should discuss all the issues pertaining to the office he will be seeking."

Mr. Bricker left no doubt that he was referring to Mr. Dewey, and it was plain the Ohio Governor was not a little annoyed at the decisive headway which his New York competitor—if any almost-certain winner can be called a competitor—was making without lifting his voice. Ralph C. Hutchison, President of Washington and Jefferson University, who had had lunch with Mr. Bricker only an hour earlier acted to terminate the Bricker press conference in order to keep the scheduled events running on time by inadvertently remarking:

"You'll have to leave now, Governor Dewey." Governor Bricker retorted: "Don't call me Dewey."

Later Governor Dewey said blandly he didn't mind being called "Governor Bricker," that he had been called a lot worse things than that.

Warren Appears at Ease

3. And so it went along the corridors of the conference on into the night. Governor Bricker, whose discussion of foreign policy showed that he is for co-operation without commitments and for peace without police, avowed that he was not running for the vice-presidential nomination, that he had not even considered it, but it seemed he was not exactly running away from it.

4. Next to Governors Dewey and Bricker, Gov. Earl Warren of California, already chosen as G. O. P. keynoter, was a focal point of political interest and political conversation. He seemed entirely at ease, looking for nothing and asking for nothing. He fits the picture perfectly as the second man on the Republican national ticket. He says he is not seeking the vice-presidential nomination, and thus he would make the logical running mate for Governor Dewey, who says he is not seeking the presidential nomination. There is only one difference: one gets the impression that Mr. Warren means it. But that would be all right, too; it would show how versatile politicians can be.

But it was all good, clean fun, and don't think that the 75 correspondents covering the conference didn't try to cross-examine New York's great cross-examiner and pin Mr. Dewey to the mat of reluctant political candor. Some of it went like this:

Q. Do you expect to make any more speeches between now and the convention?

A. I have only made two speeches outside New York since I have been Governor and they have both been at the Governors' Conference. I have no others scheduled.

Q. Don't you expect that you will be making quite a few speeches after the Republican convention?

Will Support Nominee

A. I shall support the Republican nominee. (And how) said some one in the audience.

Q. Do you think that President Roosevelt should declare whether he is going to run for a fourth term?

A. He got along OK in 1940, didn't he?

Q. Is that good strategy?

A. (No answer.)

There's no end to this story; it could go on forever, so we'll stop it now 10 paragraphs after a wise reader has turned elsewhere.

—R. D.

U. S. Air Defense Cut As Threat Lessens

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—The War Department said yesterday it has ordered substantial reductions in air defense installations within this country but declared, nevertheless, the danger of enemy bombing attacks has not passed.

Curtailment of defenses against aerial attack, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said, is a "calculated risk" that is justified in view of the enemy's present bombing capabilities and the need for offensive power overseas. Aircraft warning centers will be closed and the aircraft warning service absorbed, on a reduced scale, into installations for the training of fighter pilots, the Department said. Soldiers and air-defense equipment thus released will go abroad.

The announcement parallels a joint Army-Navy announcement on Jan. 13 that military establishments of the nation's coastal areas would be reduced to allow the sending of more soldiers into combat zones.

Sports News

Champ Cards Play Braves Two Tomorrow

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Having finally caught up with the Cubs, the Braves today took it easy and looked ahead to their series with the Cardinals.

"I think the boys deserve a rest between a pair of doubleheaders," said Manager Bob Coleman early last evening. "So there'll be no workout for them today."

The Cardinal series opens with a twin bill tomorrow and continues with singles on Wednesday and Thursday. As the Cards are still the class of the National League and the Braves put on a good show before better than 16,000 yesterday, the turnout on the holiday should be sizeable.

Hit to Right

In sweeping the Sunday doubleheader from the Cubs, 7-3 and 7-4, the Braves for the first time let the shortened right field sector aid their batting attack. In the first game, which resulted in Jim Tobin's fifth victory, Butch Nieman clouted two home runs to right and Connie Ryan one. In the second, as Al Javery notched win No. 2, Tommy Holmes hit his first homer out there and Nieman reached the screen for a triple.

It was suggested, at the time of moving in the barrier, that perhaps the opposition would make better use of the advantage than the locals. But with Holmes, Nieman and Chuck Workman, and perhaps Max Macon and Whitey Wietelmann getting the knack of pulling everything to right field, the Coleman outfit may have the edge on all visitors. Little Weitelmann got hold of one ball yesterday that lifted well over the bull pen, but curved foul at the last moment.

No one has doubted that Boston's pitching is as good as any in the National League this year; and now that the attack is functioning, the first division should be a cinch for Coleman. Today, in fifth place, he was just one game from the fourth-running Phillies, who have fallen off their early pace.

By winning two yesterday, the Braves accomplished several things. First, they shattered a Cub winning streak which had run to seven games. Second, they beat Claude Passeau, who has always been bad news to them. Third, they won another series, two to one from Charley Grimm. Also, they helped Tobin to his ninth complete game of the year and his sixth in succession. What Jim starts, he usually finishes.

Red Sox Win

Meanwhile, the Red Sox brought cheer to the hearts of their supporters by winning their fifth and sixth straight from the White Sox yesterday at Chicago. This string is particularly sweet to Joe Cronin when he recalls what Jimmy Dykes did to him a year ago. The Windy City team took 14 out of 22 from the Hub boys, including the last five in a row.

As the Red Sox faced the same team in a night date this evening, they were fifth in the American League, just five games off the Yankee pace and two from the runner-up spot, held at present by the Senators. From Chicago, the Sox moved to Cleveland for four games.

Clem Hausmann won his varsity letter yesterday at Chicago. Holding the White Sox to seven well-spaced hits, he earned his first big league victory. The Red Sox were handicapped by the temporary loss of Bob Johnson, but Leon Culberson and Pete Fox returned to the outfield.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Yankees took personal charge of the Brownie flag threat by winning five straight from Luke Sewell's gang . . . The Tigers dampened Washington's pennant hopes by taking five out of six from Ossie Bluege . . . The Braves hold a two-out-of-three edge on the Cardinals this year, accomplished on their first swing of the West . . . The Cubs still have Bill Nicholson, their one-man gang at bat . . . A Chicago scribe remarked that Bill would probably hit 90 if he played regularly at Braves Field.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	24	10	.706
4	Pittsburgh	18	12	.600
4½	Cincinnati	19	14	.576
5	Philadelphia	14	16	.467
9	Boston	17	21	.447
9	Brooklyn	15	19	.441
10	New York	14	20	.412
11½	Chicago	11	20	.355

Results May 28

Boston 7, Chicago 3.
Boston 7, Chicago 4.
St. Louis 8, New York 6.
New York 3, St. Louis 1.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 7.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 2.

Eastern League

ALBANY, N. Y., May 29 (AP)—Eastern League standings:

Teams	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hartford	16	7	.696
Albany	14	8	.636
Utica	12	11	.522
Wilkes-Barre	13	13	.500
Scranton	10	13	.435
Williamsport	10	13	.435
Binghamton	8	13	.381
Elmira	8	14	.364

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 27

Yale 14, Brown 6.
Northeastern 11, Maine 4.
Tufts 13, Chelsea Naval 4.
Purdue 4, Ohio State 1.
Army 8, Navy 2.
Dartmouth 10, Navy 2.
Columbia 8, Pennsylvania 2.
Detroit 13, Michigan State 1.
Clarkson 2, Rochester 0.
Colgate 6, Hobart 5.
St. Lawrence 17, Union 6.
Mt. St. Mary's 5, Loyola (Baltimore) 1.
Ursinus 3, Villanova 1 (10 innings).
Swarthmore 8, Lehigh 3.

Associated Press

Major Billy Southworth, Jr., Visits Father

Manager Billy Southworth of the St. Louis Cardinals, left, may think he knows a lot about winning runs in baseball, but his son, pilot of an England-based Flying Fortress, knows more about a special "Winning Run" than his father ever did. That was the name of the airship in which Billy Junior earned the Distinguished Flying Cross. The two had a reunion in New York over the week end.

Grid Coaches' Decisions To Be Unofficial

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—The National collegiate football code, unchanged since the 1941 season because of the war, was due to be the basis of a day-long discussion today, but no matter what the decision at the session of the coaches' streamlined convention, all action will have to be unofficial.

Although the coaches are the ones most concerned with the rules and have done virtually all the agitation for the changes, their organization can only suggest revisions to the National Collegiate Rules Committee, of which Lieut. Col. William J. Bingham of Harvard is chairman.

Big Ten Agreement

And Bingham has said that the rules will remain unchanged for the duration. However, the Big Ten mentors already have agreed to prohibit out-of-bounds kick-offs in the coming campaign but decided to apply the present laws if an opening boot bounds off the playing field.

Other rules expected to be studied by the 50 coaches who opened the two-day session yesterday are the ones restricting a team from passing anywhere behind the line of scrimmage and prohibiting the defending eleven from running with a fumble.

Honorary Memberships

At yesterday's opening session, the coaches voted honorary memberships to Commanders Tom Hamilton and Frank Wickhorst, and heard seven different speakers give verbal pictures of the coming gridiron season in their areas.

Since the close of the 1943 campaign 11 major schools have decided to field teams this fall, after a year's absence, while only Princeton has given up the sport this season after boasting an eleven last fall.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results May 28

International League

Jersey City 5-4, Syracuse 1-3.
Baltimore 13-3, Newark 5-1.
Buffalo 5-4, Rochester 3-3.
Toronto 8-3, Montreal 7-5.

American Association

Minneapolis 6-1, Toledo 9-3.
Columbus 9-5, St. Paul 1-8.
Milwaukee 7-1, Indianapolis 3-3.
Louisville 4-1, Kansas City 3-2.

Eastern League

Albany 3-0, Hartford 3-5.
Binghamton 3-5, Utica 2-2.
Scranton 9-15, Wilkes-Barre 5-3.
Williamsport 7-4, Elmira 3-1.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 4-0, Seattle 3-2.
San Diego 3-0, Los Angeles 3-2.
Oakland 8-15, Sacramento 0-3.
Hollywood 3-0, Portland 1-5.

Southern Association

Atlanta 6-0, Little Rock 2-4.
Memphis 10-5, Chattanooga 3-3.
Knoxville 13-7, New Orleans 3-6.
Birmingham 3-1, Nashville 2-9.

Boston Batting

Braves

Phillips	.350	Masi	.330
Holmes	.340	Sherma	.326
Sandlock	.333	Ross	.326
Klutts	.312	Clemens	.300
Macon	.280	Wietelmann	.196
Ryan	.282	Hofferth	.194
Nieman	.256	Etchison	.170
Workman	.238		

Red Sox

Johnson	.340	Wagner	.320
Doerr	.333	Culberson	.324
Fox	.333	Conroy	.300
Partrich	.261	Metkovich	.155
Tabor	.176	Lake	.133
McBride	.171	Lazor	.000
Cronin	.167	Peacock	.000
Newsome	.163		

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchinson	3	1	Cardenal	1	1
Tobin	5	4	Lindquist	0	0
Andrews	4	3	Klopp	0	0
Barrett	3	3	Hickey	0	0
Javery	2	0			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	1	0	Woods	1	2
Ryba	6	1	Johnson	0	2
Hughson	4	2	Terry	0	4
Bowman	3	3	Lake	0	1
O'Neill	2	3	Fortenberry	0	0
Hausmann	1	1			

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Ford Frick, National League President, fined Johnny Allen, Brooklyn pitcher, $200 and suspended him for 30 days for causing disturbance at Pittsburgh.

Three Years Ago

Bob Feller defeated Detroit Tigers, 9-0, for his 10th victory and third straight shutout.

Five Years Ago

St. Louis Cardinals executed a triple play but lost to Pittsburgh Pirates, 7-0.

Rolfe Favors World Series For Colleges

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 29 (AP)—If Red Rolfe, the ex-New York Yankee third sacker, has his way, there's going to be a college baseball World Series.

"And why not?" argues the popular athlete, who is now coaching at Yale.

"The major leagues would co-operate and, since the games would be played in June after colleges close, there shouldn't be any reason for academic conflict."

After the War

Rolfe doesn't expect his idea will see fruition until after the war, of course, but the former big-leaguer who gave Yale one of its snappiest nines in modern athletic history last summer in his first crack at college coaching, says the groundwork should be laid now.

"We should have our plans formulated and ready as soon as possible," suggests Red, "so that we can get going when the boys return to college from the war."

What Rolfe, veteran of six major league World Series as a member of the Yanks, has in mind is a short series of regional eliminations, with the two survivors meeting for the title in a major league ball park. He would, for example, have the winner of the Pacific Coast Conference meet the Missouri champs; the Western Conference titlists oppose the Eastern Intercollegiate League victors; the Southwest battle the Southeast.

Feels Confident

"The play-offs and championship series could be completed within a 10-day period after college ends in June," Rolfe figures. The ex-major leaguer feels confident college officials will welcome the idea and sees no trouble in financing the program.

When Rolfe was an ace infielder with the Yanks, he was one of baseball's hardest workers. Now he's caught the old college spirit again (he used to play for Dartmouth) and he thinks the boys who battle for nothing but glory on the campus diamonds will be all for a crack at the national spotlight.

Top Tennis Entries

DETROIT, May 29 (AP)—National Champion Pauline Betz of Los Angeles and the colorful Francisco (Pancho) Segura of Miami, Fla., are top entries in the national clay court championships starting here June 12, the Detroit Tennis Club has announced.

Miss Betz will defend the clay court title she won here last summer, while Segura will bid for the championship won in 1943 by Seymour Greenberg of Chicago. Greenberg is in the armed forces and may be unable to compete.

BRAVES FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub 2100
and Braves Field . . . . . Bra 5080

Capt. Haines Lifts Morale With Football

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If enthusiasm for sports, especially football, were the only requisite for success, Preston B. Haines would be successful in every sense of the word. He likes the fall sport so well that he staged a regulation game out at Tufts last Saturday, complete with cheering sections, bands and programs.

Preston B. Haines, in case you did not know, is a captain in the regular Navy and has charge of the V-5 and V-12 programs at the Medford college. An Annapolis graduate of the Class of '09, Captain Haines has a 35-year Naval career behind him in which he saw enough service to bring him two full rows of campaign ribbons.

All Navy

Captain Haines is all Navy, of course, but he is practically all football too. Ever since he came to the College on the Hill he has been probably the most enthusiastic supporter of Lew Manly's eleven. After all, the boys on the team are his boys too, and the captain believes football plays a most important part in conditioning men for the service.

The game last Saturday was his idea, and it served a two-fold purpose. "The boys will get a kick out of playing," he said as he stood on the Oval, "and the student body will get a morale lifter. They won't realize it as morale building, but they will feel it."

For the game the squad was divided into two teams, the Blues and the Whites. The Naval unit was divided into two cheering sections, each 500 strong, and each had its own band. The Blues had the regular unit band, and the Whites had the drum and bugle corps. Girls from Jackson turned out to help fill the stands, and cheerleaders in blue and white skirts led the yells. Even Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts, came down for the occasion.

That there were a few incongruous notes did not matter. The heat really did not bother—the players were in such good condition that they didn't need time out, and the sun gave the Jackson girls a chance to take off their shoes and socks and give their legs a tan.

Trumpeters Tooted

The trumpeters still tooted while play was in progress, but the tune of their "Fight" exhortation was changed from the familiar jazz notes to the Navy's "Man Your Battle Stations" call—and the very next play produced the first touchdown.

Captain Haines's enthuiasm was catching, and the fact that the White defeated the Blues 13-0 did not make any difference. Nor was it of any consequence that the football displayed was more zealous than skillful or that half a dozen or more fumbles were contributed by both sides. The players got their workout, which took the place of their regular Saturday drill, and the spectators got their morale uplifted.

The grid game really started off a full day of athletics at Tufts, for the baseball team later defeated the Chelsea Naval Hospital 13-4, the trackmen turned back Harvard 52-20 in an informal meet, while the lacrosse eleven bowed to Dartmouth 13-5.

In the meantime Captain Haines went back to his desk today, probably the only one of the 2,000-odd at the Oval last Saturday whose morale was not uplifted. After all, you can't get it any higher than 100 per cent and that's just where he is.

Coast Guardsmen Win

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 29 (AP)—The Coast Guard Academy's sailing team continued successes of the past month yesterday on the Thames River when it defeated M. I. T. and Harvard in a triangular regatta sailed in light northeasterly winds. The score was Coast Guard 192, M. I. T. 134, and Harvard 137.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	New York	20	11	.645
2	Washington	19	16	.543
3½	St. Louis	20	18	.526
4	Philadelphia	18	17	.514
5	Boston	17	18	.486
6	Detroit	17	20	.459
7	Cleveland	16	21	.432
7½	Chicago	14	20	.412

Results May 28

Boston 6, Chicago 4.
Boston 4, Chicago 2.
New York 4, St. Louis 2 (11 innings).
New York 6, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 2.
Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 4, Detroit 2.
Detroit 15, Washington 2.

Restaurants
MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Maine 386 Congress Street

BUY WAR BONDS

Today's Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Acme Steel .3	2	60	59⅝	59⅝	— 1/8
Adams Ex 1.20g	23	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ 1/8
Addressog-Mult 1	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
Air Reduction 1a	9	39¾	39½	39⅝	+ 1/8
Alaska Juneau	13	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ 1/8
Allegheny Corp	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— 1/8
Allegheny pf	5	20	20⅞	20⅞	— 1/8
Alleg pr pf	2	56	55⅜	55⅜	—1⅛
Allegh LudSt .70e	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ 1/8
Allen Indust 3.40	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ 1/8
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	143	143	143	
Allied Mills 2e	6	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
Allied Strs 1	36	18	17¾	18	
Allis C Mfg 1.20	30	37⅛	36¾	37⅛	+ 1/4
Allis Ch Mfg pf 4	4	110⅜	110¼	110¼	
Alpha P Cem 1.20	5	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ 1/8
AmAcChDel 1.20	2	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ 1/8
Am Airlines 1.20g	6	60¾	60¼	60¾	— 1/4
Am Bk Note .40e	5	17⅞	17¼	17½	— 1/8
Am Bosch 1.20	1	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— 1/8
Am Brake Sh .35e	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Am BrSh pf 5.50	† 10	129½	129½	129½	
Am Cable & Rad	20	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ 1/8
Am Can 3	3	69½	69¼	69¼	
Am Can pf 7	† 140	172⅝	172¼	172¼	— 3/8
Am Car&Fdy 4g	3	35⅜	35	35	— 1/4
Am Chain & C 2	12	24	23⅞	24	+ 1/4
Am Chicle 4a	10	119	119	119	
Am Crystal Sug	3	15	14⅞	15	+ 1/4
Am Distil	12	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ 1/4
Am Encaus Tiling	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— 1/8
Am & For Pow	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ 1/8
Am&F PS7pf31.25k	6	93½	52½	92½	
Am&FP 2pf	72	25⅝	24⅞	25	— 1/8
Am-Hawaii SS1½e	2	25	26⅜	25	+ 1/2
Am Hide & Leath	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	74	73	73	
Am Ice	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ 1/4
Am Interna 1.20g	4	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	
Am Invest III .60	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
AmLocomotive 1.20	22	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	+ 1/4
Am Locom pf 7	4	92	91½	92	+1
Am M&Fdy .80	•1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ 1/8
Am M & Met 1.20	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Am Metal 1.20	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Am Metal pf 6	† 60	119	119	119	+ 1/2
AmNewsCo1.80	† 10	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ 1/4
Am P&L $6 pf	12	48⅞	47¾	47¾	— 1/8
Am P&L $5 pf	12	45¾	45⅝	45¼	+ 1/4
Am Rad&SS .20e	71	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
Am R Mill .40e	10	15⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ 1/8
Am RolMpf4½	† 20	69½	69	69½	
Am Safety Raz 1.20	1	15½	15½	15½	— 1/8
Am Snating 1.20g	2	15¾	15½	15½	
AmShipBldg 2e	† 220	29½	29¼	29½	+ 1/8
Am Smelt & R 2	4	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ 1/8
Am Smelt&Ref7	† 40	152½	151½	151½	
Am Snuff 1.20e	3	41¾	41½	41¾	+ 1/4
Am Stl Fdrs 2	•7	24	23½	23⅞	+ 1/4
Am Stores 3e	3	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— 1/8
Am Stove .60e	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ 1/8
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	41¾	41½	41½	
Am Sugar pf 7	1	1203⅛	1203¼	1203¼	+ 1/4
Am Sumat Tob 1e	2	28¼	28	28	+ 1/4
Am Tel & Tel 9	23	160⅜	160¼	160⅜	+ 1/8
Am Tob B 3a	8	65⅜	65	65⅜	+ 1/4
Am Tob pf 6	† 180	146⅓	146⅓	146½	+ 1/4
Am Type Fdrs 1.20e	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Am Viscose 1e	5	44¾	44	44⅜	+ 1/8
Am Viscose pf 5	1	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	+ 1/8
Am Wat Wks	28	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ 1/8
Am Woolen	6	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ 1/4
Am Wool pf 4k	4	84¾	83¾	84	+ 1/4
Am Zinc L & S	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Anaconda Cop 1e	14	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	— 1/8
Anac W&C 1.40e	† 110	26¾	26	26¾	+ 1/8
Archo Hock G.15e	1	23½	23½	23½	+ 1/4
Arch-Dan-M 1e	1	48	48	48	+ 1/8
Armour & Co	33	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— 1/8
Arm&Co prof 4½k	1	88	88	88	+ 1/8
Armour & Co pf	† 10	103¼	103¼	103¼	— 1/4
Armstrong Cork 1.40	9	41¾	40½	41	— 1/2
Arnold Const ⅓	7	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
Artloom Corp .20e	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Artloom Cp pf 7	† 10	115	115	115	+3¾
Asso Dry Goods 1.20e	11	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ 1/8
Asso D Gds1pf6	† 20	98	98	98	+ 1/4
Assd DGd 2 pf7	† 2	92½	92¼	92¼	+ 1/4
Assn In pf 5	† 30	105½	105½	105½	
Atch T & S F 5	19	67	66⅜	67	+ 5/8
Atch T&S F pf 5	1	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	— 1/4
Atl Coast L 1.20e	34	43½	43	43⅜	+ 1/8
Atl G&W In pf2.50	2	62⅝	62½	62½	+ 1/2
Atl Refining 1.20e	7	32⅛	31¾	31¾	— 3/8
Atlas Corp 1.40e	7	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ 1/8
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	+ 1/8
Atlas Powd 1.20e	† •6	61	60½	61	+ 1/2
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 50	113	112	112	+1
Aust Nichols	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— 1/8
Aviation Corp 10e	30	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Baldwin Loco ct 3.40e	6	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
Balt & Ohio	17	7½	7¼	7½	+ 1/8
Balt & Ohio pf	14	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	+ 1/8
Bangor & Ar	3	10	10	10	+ 1/8
Barker Asph	3	23½	23⅜	23½	+ 1/4
Barnsdall Oil .60	5	16	15⅞	15⅞	
Bath Iron Wks 2e	2	17⅛	17	17	
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	11	32	31¾	31	— 1/8
Beat Cr pf 4¼	† 70	106¾	106½	106½	+ 1/8
Beech Airc 1g	1	8½	8½	8½	— 1/8
Beech Creek 2	† 50	34	34	34	+ 1/2
Beech Nut Pk 4a	1	112	112	112	—2
Bell Airc 1a	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ 1/8
Bendix Aviat 1.35e	9	38	37⅞	38	+ 1/8
Best Foods 1.20e	25	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ 1/4
Beth Steel 3e	9	57¾	57½	57¾	+ 1/8
Beth Steel pf 7	2	120	120	120	— 1/4
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	4	46¾	46⅜	46¾	— 1/4
Black&Decker 1.60	5	19½	19¼	19¼	
Blaw-Knox .15e	12	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ 1/8
Boyertown .45e	† 50	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Boeing Airplane 1e	10	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— 1/4
Bohn A&Brass 1.20e	2	49	48⅝	48⅝	— 3/8
Bon Ami A 4	† 10	95	95	95	+3
Bon Ami B 2½	† 110	49½	49	49½	
Bonsack Corp 2	2	41	41	41	
Borden Co .80e	7	32	31⅝	31⅝	— 3/8
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	
BowerRollBear 1e	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— 1/4
Bridgeport Br 1	7	10¼	10	10	+ 1/8
Brklyn Airw .60	3	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ 1/8
Brogr Mfg 2	11	31¾	31⅝	31¾	+ 1/4
Bristol-Myers 1e	1	47½	47½	47½	+ 1/4
Brklyn Un Gas 1.40e	3	20	19¾	19¾	+ 1/8
Buc yrus-Erie .30e	11	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ 1/8
Budd Mfg	223	8	7½	7⅞	+ 1/4
Budd Mfg pf	† 40	149¾	149¼	149¾	+ 1/4
Budd Mfg$5pf5	† 310	66⅜	65	66	+1
Buda Wheel 1.40e	•6	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	+ 1/8
Buffalo Forge .90e	1	18¼	18¼	18⅛	— 1/8
Bullard Co 1.20e	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— 1/8
Bulova Watch 2	3	33½	33¼	33½	— 1/4
BurrAdMach .40e	24	13	12¾	13	— 1/4
Bush Term 1.40e	2	5	4⅞	5	+ 1/4
Butler Bros .30e	37	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— 1/8
Butler Br pf 1.40	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	— 3/8
Butte C & Z 3.40g	3	3	3	3	
Byers pf 7	† 70	75½	75½	75½	
Calif Pack 1.40	3	27½	27⅜	27½	
Calumet&Hec .20e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Campbell W 1.40e	7	18½	18⅜	18½	+ 1/8
Can Dry GAle 1.40e	14	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ 1/8
Can South Ry 3	† 10	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	+ 1/8
Canad Pacific 1.40e	8	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— 1/8
Capital Adm A	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Carbo C&O 5	† 80	110½	110	110	— 1/4
Carpenter Stl 1.40e	2	29	29	29	+ 1/4
Case (JI) Co	9	36⅝	36¼	36½	
Case (JI) pf 7	† 20	150¼	150¼	150¼	+ 1/4
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	48	47⅝	47¾	
Celanese Cp 1.35f	10	34½	34¼	34¼	— 1/8
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 30	118½	118½	118½	+ 1/4
Celotex Corp 1½	16	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ 1/8
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 140	173¼	173¼	173¼	
Cent Aguirre 1½	9	20¾	20¼	20⅜	
Cent Foundry	2	3½	3⅜	3½	+ 1/4
Cent IIILtpf4½	† 100	110	110	110	— 1/4
Cent R R N J	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ 1/8
Century Rib M	4	97⅜	93¼	93¼	— 1/4
Cent Violeta Sug 1g	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— 1/8
Cerro de Pas 1.20e	5	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ 1/8
Certain-teed Prod	21	6⅛	6	6	— 1/8
Certain-teed 6 pf	† 780	66¾	66	66½	+1¼
Certified pf ct	† 80	65	63½	65	+1½
Champ Pap&F 1.40e	3	25½	25½	25½	
Champ P&F pf6	† 30	111	111	111	
Checker Cab	6	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ 1/8
Ches & Ohio 3	17	45⅝	45⅜	45½	
Chi & El III 1.20g	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ 1/8
Chi & E III A 1e	3	15	15	15	+ 1/8
Chi Gt West	7	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Chi Grt W pf 5½k	4	24½	24½	24½	+ 1/2
Chi No West wi	39	27	26⅜	26⅜	— 1/8
Chi No West pf wi	43	58⅛	57½	57¾	— 1/4
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	4	46	46	46	
Chi FT prpf2½	† 120	52⅞	52½	52⅞	+ 3/8
Chickasha Cot 0 1	1	15	15	15	+ 1/8
Chile Cop 1e	† 30	24	24	24	— 1/8
Chrysler Corp 1½e	24	73⅞	68½	67¾	+ 3/4
Cities I & F 1.20	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ 1/4
City Invest	† 20	60	60	60	
City Stores	9	9¾	9	9	— 1/8
Clark Equip 1e	1	42½	42½	42½	— 3/4
Clev Graph Br 1e	1	42½	42½	42½	+ 1/4
Cles El Ill pf 4½	† 20	114	14	114	+1
Climax Molybl 2.20a	9	33¾	33¼	33¾	— 1/4
Clett Peab 1½e	3	76⅜	36⅜	36⅜	
Coca-Cola 3a	2	115½	115½	115½	
Colgate-Pim 1½a	7	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ 1/2
Collins & Aik 1.20e	3	29¾	29½	29½	
Col & South	† 770	22¾	22	22¾	— 1/2
Col & South 1pf	† 90	24¾	24	24½	— 3/4
Col & South 2pf	† 50	22½	22½	23½	— 1/2
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
ColumB'cast A.80e	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— 1/4
Colum G&E .10e	46	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ 1/8
Col G & E pf 6	4	82⅜	82	82⅜	+ 1/2
Col G&E 5 pf 5	† 1	72	71	71	—1
Colum Pict 1.20g	4	20⅛	20	20	
Coml Credit 3	15	39	38½	37⅞	— 3/8
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	7	43¾	43¼	43¾	— 3/8
Coml Solv .60g	13	15½	15¼	15¼	— 1/8
Com'wlth & South	23	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Com&Southpf2.12k	2	83½	83½	83½	
Cmn Ed 1.40	17	26⅜	26⅛	26½	— 1/8
Conde Nast 1.20e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	24¾	24⅝	24¾	+ 1/8
Consor Cigar 1.20e	1	27	27	27	+ 3/8
Cons Copper .20g	6	3⅝	3½	3½	
Cons Edison 1.60	23	21¾	21½	21¾	
Cons Edis pf 5	2	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Cons Film Ind	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
ConsFilmInd pf1.12k	9	22	21½	21⅝	+ 1/8
ConsLaundries .35e	8	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	9	31	30⅞	30⅞	
Cons RR Cuba pf	12	16	15½	16	+ 1/2
Cons Vultee 1e	17	12½	12¼	12½	+ 1/4
Consol'n Coal	3	15	14⅞	15	
ConsumP pf4½	† 70	104¼	104¼	104¾	+ 1/4
Container Corp 1.20e	2	24	24	24	+ 1/8
Cont Bak 1.20e	1	9	9	9	
Cont Can 1.20e	7	39¾	39⅜	39¾	— 1/8
ContDiamFib .30e	4	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— 1/4
Cont Ins .1.60a	3	45	44¾	44¾	
Cont Motors .15e	13	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Cont Oil Del .60e	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	— 1/8
CopperweldStl .80	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	
CorlwdStpf 2½	† 40	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ 1/8
Corn Exch 2.40	† 270	49	48¾	49	+ 1/8
Corn Prod 2.60	6	57⅛	57	57	
Corn Prod pf 7	† 20	174¾	174¾	174¾	+ 1/4
Cornell-D El .40e	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ 1/4
Crane Co 1	20	24¼	24	24¼	+ 1/8
Crane Co pf 5	† 1	107¼	106⅓	107	+ 1/4
CreamoWh 1½	2	23	22¾	22¾	— 1/8
Crosley Corp 1.20e	•3	19⅛	19	19	
Crown Cork&S 1.40e	10	33¼	32¾	33¼	+1⅛
Crown Zeller 1	3	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ 1/8
Crown Zel pf5	† 60	100	100	100	+ 1/8
Crucible Steel 3g	5	30⅞	30½	30½	+ 1/4
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	78	78	78	+ 1/2
Cuba R R pf	† 810	25⅝	24¾	25⅝	+1⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	27	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ 1/8
Cuban-AS cvpf5½	34	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	
Cudahy Packing	2	26⅛	26⅜	26½	+ 1/2
Curtis Publishing	178	6½	5⅞	6⅜	+ 1/2
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 610	109½	103	109	+6
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	14	45¼	44½	45	+ 1/2
Curtis-Wright 1g	29	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Curtis-Wr A 1.40e	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Cutler-Ham .70e	4	24	23⅝	24	+ 1/2
Davega Strs 1½g	4	8	7⅞	8	May 27
Davison Chem 1e	2	15	15	15	— 1/8
Deere & Co 2g	9	42	41¼	41¾	— 1/8
Del & Hudson	34	29¾	28⅝	29½	+1
Del Lack & West	22	8½	8¼	8¼	— 1/8
Detroit Ed .60e	7	19⅞	19¾	†19⅞	+ 1/4
Diam Match 1½	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ 1/4
Denv&Ray A 1	† 110	34¾	34½	34¾	+1¼
Diam Matchpf1½	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	
Diam T Motor 1.40e	32	16¾	15¾	16	+ 1/8
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	12	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	— 1/8
Dixie C A 2½	† 40	46	45¼	45¼	+ 1/4
Doehler Die C 1.40e	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— 1/4
Dome Mines h1.60	11	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	+ 1/4
Douglas Airc 5g	5	48⅞	48⅝	48¾	+ 1/4
Dow Chem 3	1	120½	120½	120½	+1¼
Dow Chem pf 4	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ 1/4
Dresser Mfg 1e	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Dunhill Int	2	9¾	9½	9½	
Duplan Corp .80g	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— 1/8
duPont deN 2.40e	6	147	147	147	+ 3/8
duPont pf 4.50	2	125½	125½	125½	— 3/4
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	† 40	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	— 1/4
Eagle PichLd .30e	8	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— 1/8
Eastern Air L	1	35½	35½	35½	— 1/8
EasternRMill .20e	4	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ 1/8
East Kodak pf6	† 10	181	181	181	—2
Eaton Mfg 3	2	44	44	44	— 3/8
EdisBrosStrs .80a	•2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Ei&Mid Ind .08e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
El Auto-Lite 1.20e	3	42⅞	42¼	42½	+ 1/2
Elec Boat 1.40e	16	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
El Power & Lt	21	4	4	4	— 1/8
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	93½	93¼	93¼	—1
El Paso N G 2.40	5	33	32½	33	+ 1/4
Encicott-John 3	2	63¼	62⅝	63⅛	+1⅛
Eng Pub Service	5	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
Eng P S $5 pf5	†100	97¼	97¼	97¼	
EPSS5½pf5½	† 20	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	+ 1/8
Eng P S $6pf6	† 40	102¾	102	102¾	— 1/4
Equit Off Bldg	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ 1/8
Erie R R 2.5e	•4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— 1/8
Erie R R pf 1.5e	•14	11⅜	11	11	— 1/8
EurekaVCleanAir 1.40e	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— 1/8
Evans Prods 1.40e	8	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ 1/8
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	33	32¾	33	+1⅛
Fairabnks Morse 2e	2	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ 1/8
Fajardo Sugar 2	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ 1/8
Farns Tel & Rad	10	12¼	12	12⅛	
Fed Lt&Tract 1.40e	3	16½	16¼	16½	+ 1/4
Fed Mot Truck .40	26	7½	7¼	7½	+ 1/2
Federat D Strs 1½g	4	26¼	26	26	
Fia P F Ins 1.60a	2	49½	49½	49½	
Firestone T&R 3.40e	5	48⅜	48	48⅜	
FirstNatStrs 2.40g	3	39½	39½	39½	+ 1/4
Flintkote pf4½	† 20	107	107	107	
Flintkote .30e	6	22½	22½	22½	
Follansbee Stl	5	6	6	6	
Food Fair Strs 1	7	13¼	13	13¼	
Foot T&R pf4½	1	107	107	107	+ 1/8
Foster Wheeler 1.40e	12	21	20⅝	21	+ 1/4
Francisco Sugar	8	16	16	16	+ 1/8
Frank Simon pf	† 50	95	95	95	+2
Fruehauf Tra .80e	3	38	38	38	— 1/8
FruehT4½pf4½	† 60	109⅞	109½	109½	— 1/4
Gair Robert .30g	20	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ 1/2
Garnewell 1½e	† 1170	40	38½	39½	+3
Gar Wood Ind .40	6	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ 1/8
Gaylord Cont ½a	6	17	16⅞	16⅞	— 1/8
Gen Am Inv 1g	10	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	+ 1/4
GenAmTrans 1¾e	2	44½	44½	44½	— 1/4
Gen Bronze .30e	20	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Gen Baking .30e	8	8	7⅞	8	
Gabriel Co	2	5	5	5	
Gen Cable A	2	14	14	14	+ 1/8
Gen Cab pf3½	† 60	94½	93¾	94½	+ 3/4
Gen Cigar 1	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ 3/8
Gen El 1.40	32	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	
Gen Foods 1.60	3	43	42¾	43	
Gen Fds pf 4½	† 20	114	113¾	113¾	— 1/4
Gen G & El A	13	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Gen Motors 1½e	34	60	59¾	59⅞	— 3/8
Gen Motors pf 5	3	127¼	127	127¼	
Gen Outd Ad ¼e	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ 1/8
Gen Prec Eq 1	4	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— 1/4
Gen Print Ink .10e	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Gen Ry Signal ¼e	1	22½	22½	22½	— 1/2
Gen Real & Util	31	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ 1/8
Gen Refract .30e	9	22	21½	22	+ 3/8
Gen Shoe ½e	8	18	18	18	
Gen Stl C pf 3k	†	77½	77½	77½	+ 1/8
Gen Tel 1.60	1	24½	24½	24½	
Gen Time Inst ¾e	3	27½	27	27½	+ 1/2
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	2	22¾	22¼	22¼	
Gen T&R pf4½	1	100¾	100½	100¾	+ 5/8
Gillette Saf R .80	6	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— 1/8
Gimbel Bros .40e	72	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+ 1/4
Glidden Co .60e	7	20¾	20½	20¾	+ 1/4
Gobel Adolf	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Goebel Brew .20	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Goodrich BF 1e	37	50	49	50	+1½
Goodyear T&R 1e	11	47¾	47	47¾	+ 1/4
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	108½	108½	108½	
Gotham Hosiery ½g	4	13⅛	13	13	— 1/8
Graham-Paige Mot	8	1⅝	1½	1½	— 1/8
Grand Union ½g	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ 1/8
GranbyConM .15e	6	4	4	4	+ 1/8
GraniteCS .52½g	8	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— 1/8
Grant W T 1.40	2	24½	24½	24½	— 1/8
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Gt Northn Ry pf 2e	21	33⅜	33	33¼	— 1/8
Gt West Sug 1.40e	3	25½	25⅜	25½	
Green Bay&W 5	† 140	57¼	57	57¼	
Greyhound Corp 1	14	21½	21½	21½	+ 1/8
Grum Airc En 1e	3	11½	11½	11½	+ 1/4
Guantan Sugar	22	4	3¾	4	+ 1/4
Guantan Sug pf	† 120	147	145	145	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	13	15⅜	15	15	— 1/4
Gulf Mob pf 5g	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ 1/2
Gulf Oil 1a	13	49¼	49⅛	49⅛	+ 1/8
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	16½	16½	16½	

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 415,300
1944 volume to date 91,635,104
1943 volume to date 146,204,854

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press.

Saturday	52.9	Prev. day	52.8
Month ago	51.1	Year ago	52.0
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Hamil Watch .10e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Harb-Walker 1	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ 1/8
Hat Cp Am pf6½	30	106½	106½	106½	
Hayes Indust ¼e	5	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ 1/8
Hayes Mfg	21	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ 1/8
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	†110	107½	106⅜	106⅝	—1⅜
Heime (GW) 2½e	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	—1
Hercules Motor 1	12	24⅜	23½	24	+ 1/8
Hercules Pow ½e	2	79½	78½	79½	+1

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Georgia Asks Equalization Of Rail Rates

ATLANTA (AP)—Governor Ellis Arnall, by executive order, directed Attorney General T. Grady Head to institute a suit before the U. S. Supreme Court in the name of the State of Georgia to force equalization of freight rates.

"The Supreme Court of the United States has stricken down and uprooted discriminations wherever they have been made to appear," said the Governor's order. "The prevailing discriminatory freight rate system impeding the development of the South should be ended and the trade barriers erected against the South should be abrogated."

Governor Arnall charged the Interstate Commerce Commission had condoned the practice of interstate rail carriers "prescribing and collecting charges for hauling commodities within 'official' and 'Southern territories'."

Preferential rates to other territories, the Governor declared, has worked to the detriment of Georgia by turning trade from its ports to other ports with lower freight rates. The Governor asserted the state-owned Western & Atlantic railroad from Atlanta to Chattanooga, Tenn., has been "irreparably damaged because of the illegal, unconstitutional and preferential rate system which has lessened and will continue to lessen the establishment of industry" along its route.

The Governor directed the attorney general to bring the suit against such rail carriers and citizens of other states as may be determined necessary and proper," for the purpose of correcting "wrongs and injustices to the State of Georgia" by "prevailing unconstitutional, discriminatory and illegal freight rate system."

An organization of governors of the Southern states for several years has sought through the Interstate Commerce Commission to obtain freight rate equalization between the South and other sections of the nation, but this is the first planned court action to disestablish the prevailing rates.

Commenting upon Governor Arnall's action, Governor Homer M. Adkins of Arkansas said he believed that any direct move should await the I. C. C.'s June session when two cases of alleged freight rate discriminations will be argued. He recommended that if the I. C. C. action was unfavorable to the South, then Congress should be asked for a directive forcing the commission to remove inequalities.

Governor Spessard Holland of Florida, now in Hershey, Pa., for the annual Governors' Conference, said last week that early action by the I. C. C. on a pending rate case to remove inequalities against Florida and the South "is the most important matter affecting us."

Governor Holland said he could not understand why "the I. C. C. has not taken action on this long-pending matter."

Col. P. A. Frye, executive secretary of the Louisiana Public Service Commission, pointed out that his State for some time had been pushing efforts for relief through the I. C. C.

Engineering Awards 40 P. C. Under 1943

NEW YORK (AP)—Civil engineering construction volume in the continental United States totaled $27,885,000 this week, 4 per cent higher than a week ago, but 40 per cent under the week a year ago, the Engineering News Record reported.

The current week's construction brings 1944 volume to $734,019,000, a decrease of 51 per cent under the $1,491,759,000 reported for the 1943 period.

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
Main and Bridge Sts., Springfield, Mass.
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 826 SUMMER AVE.
144 MAIN ST., I. B. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav Bank	June 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15

Housing Group Head

Jackie Greene

Howard L. Holtzendorff

Executive director of the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles, elected president of the National Association of Housing Officials, succeeding J. A. Fowler, executive director of the Memphis, Tenn., Housing Authority.

Another 10 P. C. Cut In Lighter Newsprint Orders Required

WASHINGTON (AP)—Orders of newspaper publishers in the United States for lightweight, 30-pound newsprint from Canada must be reduced again in the second month of the experimental 60-day period of production in the Dominion, Director Arthur R. Treanor of the War Production Board's printing and publishing division announced.

Orders for standard (32-pound) newsprint will be filled completely, Mr. Treanor said, under the agreement with the Canadian newsprint administrator, announced when arrangements for the 60-day test run on the lighter paper was made.

The reduction in tonnage of 30-pound paper in June will be the same as in May—10 per cent on all orders over 100 tons a month. The cut is necessary, Mr. Treanor said, "to effect a balance with Canadian newsprint production." Canadian authorities previously have stated that over-all output would be reduced as orders for the lightweight paper increased.

Total U. S. orders for Canadian newsprint for June are 201,898 tons, the WPB officials said. Of this, 101,255 tons are for 32-pound newsprint and 100,643 tons are for 30-pound. This represents an increase of about 7,000 tons over May orders for the 30-pound paper.

About 2,000 tons will be supplied from the newsprint surplus, which now amounts to 7,000 tons. The rest of the surplus, or 5,000 tons, will be used to meet an order for 2,200 tons for the soldier publication "Yank," and certain June orders of United States publishers which U. S. mills cannot fill and which must be transferred to Canadian mills.

"Although U. S. mills are scheduled to produce 60,000 tons of newsprint a month, they have not been able to do so," Mr. Treanor said.

New Haven Net Declines in April

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reported a net income of $1,483,303 for April. The figure, which included fixed charges on the present capital structure but excluded rents under rejected leases, was a decrease of $1,194,013 under the net income for the same month in 1943.

Gross revenues for the month were $15,360,736, an increase of $254,966 over April last year. Freight revenue decreased $354,932, while passenger revenue increased $625,177. Operating expenses of $10,436,714 were an increase of $1,801,140.

For the four months ending April 30, gross revenues were $59,616,088, an increase of $2,701,972 over the same period of 1943. Operating expenses were $41,377,911, an increase of $7,469,088. The net income of $4,976,800 after fixed charges on the present capital structure but excluding rents under rejected leases, for the four months, was a decrease of $2,441,734 for the four months of 1943.

WPB Paper Official Decides to Resign

WASHINGTON (AP)—Allen E. Norman told the Senate War Investigating Committee he thought it would be "quite inappropriate" that he continue as assistant director of the War Production Board's printing and publishing division and chief of the magazine section.

He made the statement in response to a question after a stiff cross-examination about a published story which committeemen said implied his private employers had the "inside track" at WPB.

Pressed by Hugh Fulton, committee counsel, Mr. Norman conceded that it was possible for him to assist his employer, Fawcett Publications, and hinder competitors through his WPB position, although he said he had not used his connection for that purpose.

Cotton Textile Industry Seen Facing Some Acute Problems

(First of two articles on the textile industry.)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Since this is National Cotton Week, a few words may be in order about the current rather acute problems of the cotton textile industry.

Production is declining, and has been since the middle of 1942. April cotton consumption of 775,000 bales was down some 18 per cent from April, 1943, and there is some opinion that the industry may not make 10,000,000,000 yards this year, against a peak of over 12,000,000,000 in 1942, the all-time record year.

The decline will hit civilians only, for military takings are a "must" and are almost as high this year as in 1942 and 1943, despite the fact that the "pipe-line" of supplies is so full that the industry need supply only current requirements. Eleven thousand items of cotton products are taken by War and Navy, and when, as, and if the Army crosses the English Channel and moves into the field it will move heavily into cotton consumption, for it will go into tents, guns will need covers, gun-crews will need camouflage, tank destroyers will need tarpaulins, American soldiers will wear out uniforms, and meantime the Navy's needs will continue apace.

Proud of War Contribution

The cotton textile industry is so proud of its contribution to war that it claims that next to food, cottons are what the forces chiefly need—a claim that no doubt oil men would stoutly deny, but one that at least indicates the heavy volume of war orders under which cotton spindles and looms are whirring. "Rated orders" this year will run up to an estimated 70 per cent of all the cotton textile industry's vastly expanded output, either directly for the armed services, or else indirectly war-inspired in the form of goods for essential civilian industry.

The result in any case will be a sharp curtailment of civilian supplies. In pre-war days six billion yards was normal take; but if outturn this year is ten, and military and "essential civilian" needs take 70 per cent, the non-essential civilian supply will run hardly over 3,000,000,000 yards of cotton goods. And this decline in output for civilians may be the more abruptly felt because the inventories accumulated in pre-Pearl Harbor years are now supposed to have run out. In normal times the mills kept five or six weeks' output on hand but now a few days' supply is all they have, while trade inventories are likewise depleted.

Effect Felt by Public

The effect is already being felt by the public, and particularly by the ladies, in a disappearance of the lower-price lines as well as in higher prices for the same goods. House dresses, party dresses, slips, sweaters, blouses and hosiery come considerably higher, though they can still be had in ample quantity; but more important, the supply of work clothes—overalls, cheap shirts, and gloves—is on the decline. On this score OPA Chief Bowles said recently that he was "worried about this fall" when it seems likely that the shortage may become acute in low-cost, heavy-duty cotton lines.

Trade story in recent years runs like this:

In 1941, in the "jawbone" era of price control, cotton textile prices were adjusted to cotton prices with fixed production margins. In 1942 this was abandoned for fixed textile prices based on cotton prices of round 20½ cents; there was also a roll-back under General Max before the fabric prices were fixed.

For a year or two thereafter the industry "did all right," for the first time since perhaps 1920. There was elbow-room for some profit, within the permitted margins, and as the industry rammed up its spindle- and loom-hours with two- and three-shift operations, overhead costs were reduced, and black ink—a rare product in this generation of textile operations — became a general phenomenon in the industry.

But perhaps this was too good to last. In any case, profits began to decline in 1943 and so did production. Prices were frozen at 1942 levels, but operating costs began to rise ominously. Margins shrunk. The price of cotton rose slightly and the price of labor sharply; and unit overhead costs stopped shrinking and started to rise as labor shortage forced the mills back from two- and three-shift operations to one- and two-shift.

Rise in Wage Costs

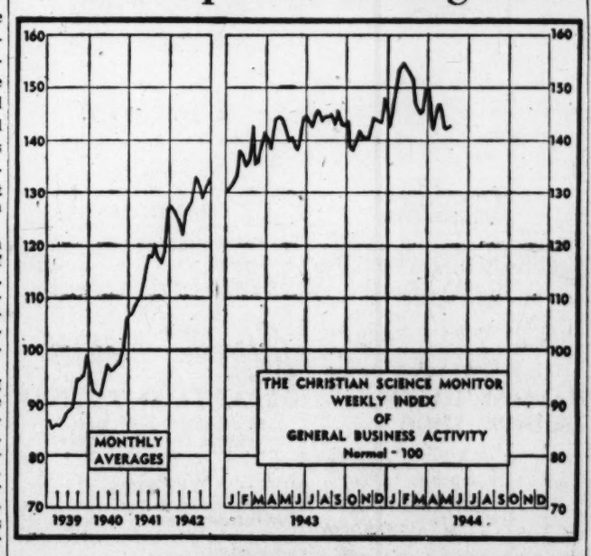
Wage costs rose not only because rates were advanced, but because the cotton-textile industry is essentially a low-pay industry and it began to lose help to war plants (cotton textile men say that a war plant's wages will pull people away from carding rooms, spindles and loom-sheds, as far as 100 miles). So as a result, the mills began to have high labor turnover, which means green help, which means higher labor costs (as well as harder usage for the spindles and looms). Then Washington decreed the 48-hour week, which went into effect for the entire industry, North and South, on May 14, 1944, and which means time and a half over 40 hours. Unit labor costs are estimated now to be up nearly 60 per cent over 1939 and some 30 per cent over 1941.

The net result has been a profit squeeze. Other costs besides cotton and wages have risen also. But as the industry has asked for relief, it has been answered with quotations from the President's "hold-the-line" order of April, 1943, although the hold-the-line order has not been seriously used to keep down the costs of cotton mill operation. Although earnings figures for 1943 are not yet available except for a few companies, the general trend of profits in the cotton textile industry is sharply downward.

To some slight extent this may have contributed to the downtrend in production, though the decline is for the most part due to manpower shortage. But if the textile profit squeeze has been passed on to the civilian it is chiefly in a shift of production from low-profit mass-consumer goods to higher-profit finer goods.

(To be concluded)

Monitor Index of Business Turns Upward During Week



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity turned upward during the week ended May 20 to 142.8 (prel.) from 142.1 for the previous week. This compared with 140.2 for the week ended May 22, a year ago.

The three components of the index recorded increases. For bank debits outside New York City, the gain was greater than seasonal over the middle of the month. Electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings advanced counter to seasonal expectations.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	May 20.* 1944	May 13, 1944	May 22, 1943
Combined index	142.8	142.1	140.2
Bk debits o'side NYC	170.3	169.8	165.6
Elec pwr production	130.0	129.6	128.9
Misc carloadings	138.1	136.8	136.1

*Preliminary

$52,943,174 Municipal Issues Scheduled for Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Municipal issues scheduled for sale during the current week aggregate $52,943,174, compared with $93,788,128 last week, the Daily Bond Buyer reported.

Largest sale of the week is set for Wednesday when Consumers Public Power District, Neb., will offer $41,533,000 revenue bonds. The issue represents $36,324,000 consolidated eastern system and $5,209,000 western system refunding bonds maturing from 1959 to 1972. The same day Chattanooga, Tenn., will sell $6,040,000 electric power refunding revenue, series AA bonds due 1960-1969.

On Monday, Astoria, Ore., will open bids for $1,800,000 refunding bonds due 1945 to 1969.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Extra

NEW YORK (AP)—Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. has announced declaration of an extra dividend of 25 cents a share in addition to a regular quarter dividend of 50 cents a share, both payable June 15 to holders of record June 1. The company previously paid extra dividends only at the year end.

Heavy Realty Tax Laid To High City Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29 — Gov. Dewey's recent appointment of a 12-man board to study municipal revenues and reduction of real estate taxes spotlights a thorny problem in which the man in the street has more of a stake than he might believe.

What must be decided upon by the board, it is held if the problem is to go beyond its present stalemate, is the basic question of whether a city like New York should expect to "break even" on the services it renders to its citizens, or whether, failing to make ends meet, it is justified in assessing property above a normal rate to make up for its loss.

Two conflicting concepts of civic government are thus brought into juxtaposition by the problem, and since there is no city in the world where the non-capitalist, or so-called "average taxpayer," has a greater stake in real property, it is considered vital that he understand the issues involved.

The city administration holds that a sudden correction of the admitted over-assessment would result in a serious crisis. It bases its case as follows:

Increased Service Costs

It has greatly increased city services, and these, in turn have cost the city money. In order to keep city pay roll checks in line with prevailing wages and hours elsewhere, salaries have been increased. This, too, has cost money. It had to get the money somewhere, so it chose to boost realty taxes as a source.

But the business of boosting such taxes is complicated by certain provisions in the State Constitution which provide protection to realty holders. Among these are rules that property must not be assessed in excess of full value, that real estate taxes must not top 2 per cent of total valuation plus service on the city debt, and that the debt itself must not exceed 10 per cent.

In order to help make ends meet, the city decided to maintain its services, and in doing so resort to inflated valuations and high assessments, even though in defiance of the State Constitution.

It is here that the man in the street has come in direct contact with the problem. The taxpayer can have the over-assessment corrected by a supreme court review, and for that purpose the court receives each year a small avalanche of petitions. The court has made many reductions, but they are good only for one year, and when next year's tax bill comes around, the owner usually has to go through the routine all over again.

The city declares it has no choice in the matter, pointing a somewhat weary hand at a city subway system that does not pay for itself and a multitude of other city functions that have been established as part of the social trend of the past 10 or 15 years. Property owners, on the other hand, stress that this practice widens the gap between assessed value and taxes, and warn that prospective buyers always have to figure the high assessment when considering a purchase.

Slight Cut in Budget

There was a slight reduction in the municipal budget this year, but a spokesman for New York's property owners said he expected to see the expenditures go up again as soon as city employees return from the war.

Despite the complexity of the problem, it is felt in informed quarters that the situation can be solved if it is faced squarely and without political bias.

The matter could be helped, these people hold, if some city-borne expenses could be carried by the state. For example, the City of New York helps share in the expenses of the New York Supreme Court.

It is also believed that, despite the hue and cry that arose when a boosted subway fare was proposed, new revenue could be sought from the city transit system. A spokesman for the Real Estate Board of New York took sharp issue with the belief that a 10-cent fare would prevent people from settling in out-lying sections of this city.

At any rate, the small taxpayer, as well as the large landowner, has a decided stake in the matter. As things stand, it is emphasized, the city transit bonds are exempt from debt limits. This means the debt for the taxpayer can swell without limit.

Those woh advocate revision of the dual tax system stress that since much property in New York is held by savings banks, life insurance companies and similar mutual institutions, some clue as to why the dividend rate of life insurance policies has dropped and the interest rate on savings banks deposits cut can be seen.

Unbiased observers in both camps of opinion are urging that revision, if it is to be effected, be attended first by a thorough study of the problem by leaders of all interests concerned — business, labor as well as government. Vast changes in the city charter, administrative code and constitutional amendments would probably have to be made to adjust the situation. In all these revisions, the man on the street is certain to be affected.

OPA Paper Product Rules Eased

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has granted to its regional offices the authority to approve adjustments in ceiling prices of printing and printed paper articles, effective June 1.

Exchange Firms Head

Blank & Stoller

William Wymond Cabell

Elected president of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, succeeding John L. Clark. Mr. Cabell, senior partner of Branch Cabell & Co., Richmond, Va., is a former president of the Virginia - Carolina Chemical Corp. and director of the Johnson Publishing Co. Mr. Clark will continue as a governor of the association.

New WPB Panel To Handle Cutbacks, Plan Reconversion

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board has announced a new setup to deal with cutbacks and cancellations in military production programs and to plan for partial industrial reconversion on "X-Day"—the date of Germany's collapse.

Operating under Executive Vice-Chairman Charles E. Wilson, the new staff is a panel made up of representatives of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, War Manpower Commission, and nearly all the WPB vice-chairmen. It is charged with finding "the best possible use of the manpower and the manufacture of facilities which are no longer needed" in munitions manufacture.

The staff's authority will be limited to making recommendations to the WPB production executive committee, headed by Mr. Wilson, as to which plants should be eliminated when war contracts are cut and what civilian or other goods should be made by the plants dropped from arms production.

"X-Day" planning was assigned to Stacy May, WPB's director of planning and statistics. Handling current cutbacks was assigned to William B. Murphy, top WPB trouble shooter and deputy vice-chairman for production. The two were named deputy directors, under Mr. Wilson, for the entire new staff.

It was reliably reported, but not officially announced, that William Y. Elliott, director of the Office of Civilian Requirements, would be granted membership on the production executive committee.

Mr. Wilson also announced the appointment of Samuel W. Anderson, former New York engineer, as program vice-chairman of WPB and chairman of the requirements committee, the group responsible for allocation of critical materials among the military, civilian and foreign claimants.

Mr. Anderson is successor to J. A. Krug, who resigned recently to accept a Navy commission.

Carloadings Gain Slightly in Week; 3.2 P. C. Above '43

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Association of American Railroads reported that 871,105 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended May 20.

This was an increase of 2,796 cars, or 0.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 27,263 cars, or 3.2 per cent, compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and an increase of 33,429 cars, or 4.0 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings, compared with previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	Last Week	Incr. over Prec. Week	Incr. over Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	398,264	1,029	5,224
Less-than-carlot mdse	104,381	3,070	7,547
Coal	178,870	*2,363	10,058
Grain & grain prods.	40,640	629	*2,289
Livestock	14,494	*1,335	1,156
Forest products	48,836	*376	2,191
Ore	86,779	7,227	2,776
Coke	14,851	*135	806

*Decrease.

Texas Town First to Meet Fifth War Loan Quota

TEXARKANA, Ark. —Simms, Texas, a community of less than 100 residents, 35 miles south of here, became the first in the nation to raise its quota in the Fifth War Loan by subscribing $18,135, Joe W. Tidwell, community chairman, announced.

Texarkana, along with Bowie County, Texas, and Miller County, Ark., is holding its campaign now with the expectation of handing pledges for this section's quota to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., when he comes here June 12 officially to open the Fifth War Loan for the nation.

Olds Again on FPC

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has sent to the Senate the nomination of Leland Olds, New York, for reappointment to the Federal Power Commission.

Henry Ford Urges World Federation

DETROIT (AP)—Henry Ford, who has hated war all his life, said here that this war will be just a rehearsal for a more terrible combat, unless creeds are eliminated, disunity in religion is overcome, and national "boundary barriers" are leveled.

And, he added, "we have progressed so rapidly in developing machinery for killing people that humanity could not survive another war."

Mr. Ford, noted industrialist, saw greeds as the cause of wars and depressions and, without amplifying his view, said religious disunity fosters greed.

"The world," he said in an interview, "ought to have a universal currency for a universal economy with a universal market. This would level the boundary barriers between nations; it would be a long step toward a world federation, which we must have if there is to be peace and prosperity for these nations.

"We know all the ways a federation of the world cannot be achieved. We know it can't be done by force; it can't be done for greed and power. It can be done if a nation like ourselves will urge the idea and if the nations that are suffering for lack of a federation are given a free choice."

Last March Mr. Ford voiced a belief that the war might be over within two months. "I had reliable information at that time to warrant the belief it would be over now," he reiterated. "I am sorry, as many other people must be, that it isn't, but I am sure its end is not far distant."

"One of the things we must look out for now," he said, "is that we don't have a depression after this war."

No Need for Idleness

"There can and should be," said Mr. Ford, "a peacetime use for all the factories built for war production. None of them need be idle and there need be no idleness anywhere after the war. I think there will be a job in the factory or on the farm for everybody who wants to work. The unhappiest man on earth is the one who has nothing to do."

Speaking of his company's financial statement, showing an asset value in excess of $1,000,000,000, Mr. Ford who started his company with an initial paid-in capital of $28,000 nearly 41 years ago, said:

"A billion dollar empire? Money is just a part of a practical life; it saves time in exchanging goods, and is no good for anything else. All I care about is that we have money enough to do the work that lies ahead without borrowing. When you borrow somebody else takes over your business and no matter what sort of sleight-of-hand you use, debt is not wealth."

Noting that as a result of the war, there will be "more work to be done than ever before," Mr. Ford said:

"So long as there is no manipulation on the part of the greedy to prevent a proper day's pay being paid for a useful day's work, we shall enjoy greater production and greater consumption than ever."

More Emphasis on Education

"One of the truly important things we must seriously plan for in the postwar period," he said, "is to put greater emphasis upon education—the kind of education that was taught in the William Holmes McGuffey readers. We should try to teach our young folks, as McGuffey did, to 'be kind to all you chance to meet: in field, or lane, or crowded street.'

"Hatreds and suspicions are rampant; it's going to be a tremendous task to remove them. The quickest way will be through education based upon truth."

Formal education, Mr. Ford added, "could be greatly facilitated if our churches were used as schools; they could and should be because they stand idle most of the week anyway."

He recalled that he had built seven churches in connection with Ford-supported educational projects. They are conducted on a non-sectarian basis and some are used as schools.

"If we could get all religions together on a common purpose—the elimination of jealousies and the things that make men covet another's belongings, we would be a long way toward the goal of outmoding war, depression and poverty."

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada
(Continued)

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Country Estate for Sale
SOUTH WESTPORT, MASS.
Near New Bedford and Fall River
75 acres extending from Highway to Westport River.
Remodeled farm house with conveniences; barn and other buildings.
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Boston's Choicest Hotel Apartments
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Beautifully Furnished. No Kitchenettes.
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Rates $180 to $300 Per Month.
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In The Christian Science Monitor

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada
(Continued from previous page)

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Crossword Quiz Answers

29

MAINE

LEWISTON
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
72 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

DOVER

Prepare for the hot days ahead with a Palm Beach suit from
Farnham's
LOWMAN-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 CENTRAL AVENUE TEL. 230

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 5643 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
Ready with everything for
YOUR GARDEN
Rose Bushes
Fruit Trees and Shrubs
Seeds
Fertilizers and Tools
Phone 3901 652 Elm Street

SUMMER SHOES
Men — Women — Children
Finest in Quality and Style
SHEA'S SHOE STORE
790 ELM STREET

"Summer Fashions"
Hill's is the place for summer sportswear and play clothes that are simple yet smart.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NASHUA

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Good Food
for Hungry Folks
SPECIAL PREPARED DINNERS
REASONABLE PRICES
133 Main Street Tel. 272
On Route 3 to White Mts.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

RITCHIE, *Florist*
37-39 BROADWAY
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Flowers delivered to any part of United States or Canada
CHARLES S. RITCHIE *Proprietor*

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Gaspee 7618. Hours: 10 A. M. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bon Ton
MILLINERY
Hats Remodeled and Blocked
EMILY A. TRACY 3 ARCADE BLDG.

The Shuttle Shop
238 Thayer Street
Re-opening in Hyannis, Mass.
Providence Shop open all summer.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA ARLINGTON

FRANK MICHELBACH'S
Fine Furniture
PHONE - ALEX. 0405
RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
814-816 King Street, Alexandria

HAYMAN'S NEW FASHION SHOP
"Home of Smart Ladies' Wear"
530 KING STREET
in ALEXANDRIA

BRADSHAW'S SHOE STORE
Alexandria, Virginia
Home of Gold Cross and Florsheim Shoes
New Summer Styles

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

RICHMOND

West End Headquarters
For Official
BOY SCOUT SHOES
BROOKS SHOE STORE
2922 West Cary Street

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

Kem-Tone
For Painting Walls, Ceilings
For Painting Over Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1017 E. Main Phone 25765

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52362
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

Watch for the
5th WAR LOAN ISSUE
Prepare to Buy Extra Bonds!
KAUFMAN'S
Fourth and Broad

ROANOKE

SIDNEY'S
Now Showing
Cottons and Cool Sheers
in all sizes
Juniors', misses' and women's half sizes

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

We Cordially Invite You to Visit
Woodrum's
602 VIRGINIA ST. E.
Complete Home Furnishers

Blossom Dairy Co.
Homogenized Vitamin D Milk
PHONE 24-131

THE RADFORD PAINT CO.
Wallpaper
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES
Buy More War Bonds
114 Washington St., W. Phone 28-159

HUNTINGTON

The Style Shop
New Location
1005 4th Ave.
Only the Best in Recapping and Vulcanizing
"Official Tire Inspector"
We service all makes of appliances.
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
9th Ave. at 10th St. Phone 5171

ARCADE BOOK and CARD SHOP
Exclusive line of
Hallmark Greeting Cards
Personally selected books for the retail trade and our lending library.
Room 5, First Huntington Arcade

METHENY SHOE SHOP
Expert
Shoe Repairing
331 NINTH STREET DIAL 4932

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 4-4396, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robinson's
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY
DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. 4-1133, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Birks
Customer confidence since 1879—is a matter of extreme pride with us.
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
77-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
343-347 Bank Street 2-6281
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Lyndhurst 1942 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill and Lindsay

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from, "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO **LAUNDERERS** AND DRY CLEANERS

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HY 3982

JUNCTION 4137
THE CANADA DAIRIES LTD.
We give the best service we possibly can during these war days. But our high quality never varies. Give us a try.
1675 St. Clair W.
TORONTO

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2767

All Makes
Rebuilt—Repaired—Rented
We Service Office Machines
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
48½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 6871

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery
Ray Lemke, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1896
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

TORONTO
(Continued)

BEER'S FURS
STORAGE 2%
REPAIRING REMODELING
KE. 7378 1161 ST. CLAIR W.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

In Montreal It's
MORGAN'S
for British Imports of
DINNERWARE
TARTANS
MUNRO TWEEDS
and OTHER WOOLLENS
Ask for Descriptive Booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

CALL Dechaux FRONTENAC 3131

ELMHURST MILK
Cream Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
GET OLD DUTCH CLEANS 69 MORE SINKS PER CAN
Use the Phone—We Deliver

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

For
Quality Laundry Work
Try
SHAVER LAUNDRY
WI. 4115

European Classified

CLOTHES REPAIRING

LONDON.—Mending done by lady in her own home; machining, darning, house linen, etc. Box W-1672, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling, speciality; own materials made up. 42a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3984.

DUPLICATING

J. R. STUBBS, Monument Chambers, 53 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3639. At your service: promptness, neatness, accuracy.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SHORTHAND typists, telephonists, bookkeepers—male, female, REGISTER WITH Triangle Agency, 8, Aldermans Hill, London, N. 13. Tel. Palmers Green 0477.

FLATS TO LET

OAKWOOD COURT, KENSINGTON. Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street; convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats with private gardens; central heating, etc., constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service; air-raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 4-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £300-£400 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 3, Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Tel. Western 6181.

LONDON, S. E. 26.—FURNISHED flat four rooms, near Penge station, rent £2 p. w. including electric light; Christian Scientist preferred. Miss Walpole, 26, Newlands Park, Sydenham, S. E. 26.

LONDON, W. 14.—Self-contained flat, well and attractively furnished; 2 rooms, kitchen, bath, etc.; refrigerator, all latest conveniences; beautiful garden. Box W-1814, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

European Classified

(Continued)

FLATS WANTED

A BUSINESS lady wants small UNFURNISHED flat at moderate rent. Box W-1883, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

HOUSES FOR SALE

HAYES, KENT.—Well-built detached house in beautiful open situation; 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, bathroom; garage; 10 minutes from station; large garden; freehold £3100. Box W-1877, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks,
Linen and Underwear send to
THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
88, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.
Phone Acorn 1794
Silks and Woollies special attention

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, RIBBONS and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury Street, London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE
Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double.
(Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens,
W. 8. Western 4925.

POST VACANT

SURREY—Posts open to willing workers with house, garden, livestock. Reference, etc., by post. Christian Scientists are welcome. Ewing, Monsel, Firfield Road, Farnham, Surrey.

LONDON, S. W. 18.—Domestic help for lady, small flat, 3 whole and 3 half days a week. Thomas, 7 West Side, Wandsworth Common.

POST WANTED

RETIRED woman bank clerk, Christian Scientist, and experienced typist and bookkeeper, is soliciting similar occupation; strict secrecy will be observed with work of a confidential nature. Box W-1878, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, CHELSEA.—Large furnished bedsitting room; suit 1 or 2 ladies; use bathroom, kitchen; terms by arrangement. Box W-1880, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LONDON: Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven," Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2.—Comfortably furnished rooms; H. and C., bed, bath; breakfast: 7/6. LANgham 2679.

LONDON, N. W. 8.—A few business ladies welcomed in quiet home, St. John's Wood; partial board; from 30/-. Box W-1876, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

STAMPS WANTED

PRIVATE collector wishes to buy stamp collections, accumulations, office lots, etc., for immediate cash; no juvenile material. WM. HADWEN, 12, Atha St., Leeds, 11.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Great Britain, Eire and Northern Ireland

ENGLAND

Bournemouth (near) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite
Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset
Phone Northbourne 28

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198, Cromwell Road, S. W. 5 Wes. 282
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms with the atmosphere and charm of home would be appreciated. Reasonable terms. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

Weston-super-Mare Somerset
WELBECK PRIVATE HOTEL
Marine Parade
Midway between Madeira Cove and Winter Gardens.
Special Winter Terms. Garages near.
Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water and Reading Lamps in all Bedrooms
Special Winter Terms Garages near
E. Stray, Proprietress. Phone 958.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

WESTERN 5552
T. F. WIDOWSON
Furrier
FURS REPAIRS REMODELING
181 Kensington High Street, W. 8.
First Floor

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS
And MAINTENANCE CO.
(1925) Ltd.
10 PRINCES ST., S. W. 1
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken
LIGHTING, POWER, INTERNAL PHONES
INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS
REPAIRS

LONDON N.—Highgate
The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) Ltd.
Highgate Village. N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON E.—Woodford
W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for
GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0083

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood
Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Day's STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1188

BLACKPOOL
MISS F. L. SPRING
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS
A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

ENGLAND

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
30 Departments
Offer You Highest Quality in the Most Varied Merchandise
Telephone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR
SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(3 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 3750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 63961, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Perrys Cafe-Restaurant
32-36 COMMERCIAL ST., LEEDS 1.
(Next to the Halifax Building Society)
Telephone 27297

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

J. Collinson & Co.
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2613
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras. Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

Clean, Sweet and White!
It's Just Come from the
SALISBURY LAUNDRY, Ltd.
Phone Wavertree 565 193, Smithdown Rd.

Liverpool Drinkwater
Individuality in dress.
5, BOLD ST. ROYAL 1042

MAVIS WALKER
Ladies' Hairdressing
29, Tarlton Street
Liverpool 1 Tel. Royal 4159

CHARLES & Co
THE RING SPECIALISTS
Wish to purchase Old Gold, also Silverware and Jewellery in good condition.
17, Ranelagh Street Tel. Royal 7415

Philip Son & Nephew Ltd.
7, Whitechapel, Liverpool, 1
BOOKS ON ALL SUBJECTS
Stationery and Artists' Materials
If in doubt give a Book Token 3/6 to 21/-

MANCHESTER

Forces of the United Nations are invited to visit—
NAVANA
FOR PORTRAITS OF DISTINCTION
2, WATER LANE, WILMSLOW

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions Furniture Fabrics
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.
BLAckfriars 6666

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Woodley 2410 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER
Also at Richmond Street, Liverpool

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open
Tel. 26779
Neville Street
Newcastle

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 81673. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily except Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 62091

For Satisfactory Shopping
VISIT
T. B. & W. COCKAYNE LTD.
THE STORE
with
OVER 100 YEARS
REPUTATION for QUALITY
COCKAYNES
Tel. 22231

Eire

DUBLIN

Switzer's
IRISH LINENS
and IRISH LACES
The Finest Quality Obtainable
Good Selection. Moderate Prices
SWITZER & CO., LTD. Grafton St. Dublin

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

BUY YOUR COAL
IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

Scotland

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

JOHN ALVES
High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
CARR'S BISCUITS
4, Kelvingrove Street
Phone 4709 Douglas

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMOOR" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

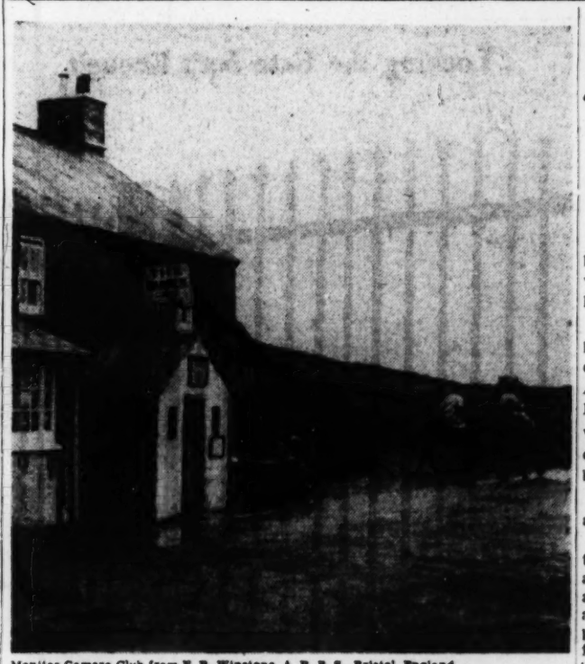
The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

This Inn Has 140-Year-Old Fire!

Early in the 19th century a hearth fire was started in the main room of the Warren House Inn, located at Dartmoor, Devon, and the fire has never been allowed to go out. The building was originally across the road and when rebuilt on its new site the fire was carried across, still smouldering.

Pronunciation of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Avila, Dr. Julio Enrique (hōō'-lyō än-rē'-kā ä'-vē-lä)—New Minister of Justice and Foreign Minister of El Salvador.

Castelforte (käs'tāl-fôr'-tā)—Italian town 13 miles south of Cassino.

Juin, Gen. Alphonse (äl'-fôns' zhü-ăn')—Commander of French troops with the Fifth Army in Italy.

Little Aventino (ä'-vän-tē'-nō)—River of eastern Italy.

Parada, Dr. Joaquín (wä-kēn' pä-rä'-thä)—El Salvador's new Minister of the Interior.

Ventosa (vän-tō'-sä)—Italian town in the upper Garigliano valley.

von Runstedt, Field Marshal Karl (kärl fôn rōōn'-shtĕt)—Supreme commander of German anti-invasion forces.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Brüx (brüks)—Large German oil plant in Czech Sudetenland.

Louvain (lōō'-văn')—Belgian railroad center.

Monte Marino (mōn'-tā mä-rē'-nō)—Mountain west of Ausonia, Italy.

Pontecorvo (pōn'-tā-kôr'-vō)—Point on the Hitler line in Italy.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

Did You Ever Wonder

How, on One Occasion, the "Impossible" Took Ninety Hours?

This is the story of an apparently impossible assignment—which was accomplished in 90 hours.

At one time earlier in the present conflict, Allied forces in a certain area found that they had American-made bombs to carry in British planes, and that the bombs would not fit in the bomb racks designed for British-made block-busters.

A simple adapter was needed and the need was urgent.

Via long-distance telephone, the Army outlined the problem to a factory here in America one afternoon. Designs for a suitable adapter were quickly set down on paper, while material necessary for making them up was rushed by taxicab from a near-by plant.

Factory engineers and workmen worked at top speed throughout the night, with the result that the first bomb adapters were loaded into fast trucks at daybreak, to be rushed to a near-by airfield. A waiting bomber flew the adapters to waiting bomb crews a few thousand miles away—elapsed time between telephone call and delivery, only 90 hours.

Thus the "impossible" job of flying American-made bombs in the bomb racks of British planes was accomplished in 90 hours.

W. P. Keasbey

Daily Anecdote

Clever Rebuke

During Sarah Bernhardt's first American tour, a clergyman of the period publicly, and through the press, attacked the tragedienne and her classic repertoire of plays. Mr. Abbey, her manager, thereupon sent this letter: "Whenever I visit your city, with my companies, I am accustomed to spend four hundred dollars in advertising. But as you have done the advertising for me, I send you $200 for your poor."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Henry Boltinoff

"It's good, but I make it with a little less vinegar, a pinch of sugar and a drop of mustard seed!"

In Lighter Vein

Not So Good

It had rained heavily all day and the camp was completely flooded. Going his rounds just before "Lights Out," the sergeant caught two of the men washing in the floodwater.

"What d'you think you fellows are doing?" he bawled to them. His voice brought an officer on the scene.

"What's the trouble, sergeant?" he asked.

"Why, these men are washing themselves in the water they're going to sleep in!" was the disgusted reply.—Exchange.

To Say Nothing of Hats!

The girls today like grandma's clothes,
Her styles they often use;
But grandma never wore, we know,
The things our girls call shoes.
—Grit.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be strong, and of good courage; dread not, nor be dismayed.—I Chron. 22:13

Brevities

An expert says the average motorist is lucky if he can get 13 miles to the gallon of gasoline. He's luckier than that if he can get a gallon to get 13 miles to.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

An old pal, trapped in the Washington Pentagon building, pens a line: "That's life in the Army. Here today and here tomorrow."—New Haven Register.

NEWS ITEM— MOVIE FILMS MAY REPLACE TEXT BOOKS IN SCHOOL ROOMS.

OUR LECTURE TODAY WILL BE ON DICTATORS, BUT WE WILL FORGO ANY SOUND EFFECTS FROM STUDENTS FROM THE BRONX
TODAY'S CLASS IN POLITICS WILL STUDY THE CANDIDACY OF MR. THOMAS E. DEWEY-- NATURALLY THIS WILL BE A SILENT FILM
AND WHAT MAKES YOU THINK YOU'RE QUALIFIED AS A PROFESSOR IN HISTORY?
I OPERATED A PROJECTION MACHINE IN LOEW'S FOR 5 YEARS
DEAN
HOW DID THAT BETTY GRABLE PICTURE GET IN THERE?-- HM-M-HOWEVER, LET US CONTINUE
CLASS IN CALCULUS

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Could It Be?*

By Le Pelley

OUR SECRET PLANS FOR A DISAPPEARING LANDING PLATFORM ARE GONE !!
PLUNKY !!
COME ON... WE'VE GOT TO FIND WHO WAS IN OUR FACTORY LAST....
I'm coming
OH-OH....
OLD PAPER JUNK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Army Beat Us to Him*

By Rodgers

Today the Boss bundled up all the photographs we've received-
"Come on, Snubs, let's go ask the Pet Shop man to pick out the winner," he said-
But that was easier said than done!
PET SHOP
Closed for the duration -
Now what do you know about that?

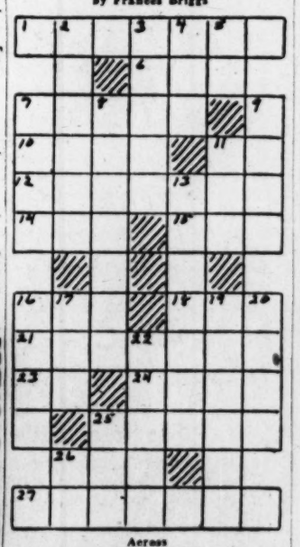
The Adventures of Waddles—*A Burst of Oratory*

By The Hagers

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED A BALLOON SPEECH, WADDLES?
MOST OF THE CHARACTERS IN COMIC STRIPS TALK THAT WAY. TRY IT!
TED, I'VE NEVER TRIED ONE, BUT I THINK IT MUST BE FUN. I SUPPOSE YOU JUST QUACK IN YOUR NATURAL VOICE, BEING CAREFUL NOT TO BLOW TOO HARD. HOW AM I DOING?
NOT VERY WELL!

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who was the "Sage of Chelsea"?
6—"As slippery as an ——."
7—Who wrote the poem "Vision of Belshazzar"?
10—City of Breslau, Germany, is on what river?
11—Railroad (abbr.).
13—What is one of Argentina's principal cities?
14—Suffix.
15—Who is Alice's daughter in Barrie's "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire"?
16—What month is subject of a poem by Thomas Hood (abbr.)?
18—Dance step.
21—What is a fish of the herring family?
23—What State of U. S. "will not cower in the dust" (abbr.)?
24—What West Indian plant is cultivated for its mucilaginous pods, used as vegetables in soups, etc?
25—Who wrote "The Autobiography of Alice B. Tokias"?
26—What is a snake of tropical America?
27—What is Indiana's State flower (pl.)?

Down
2—What city on Hellespont was famous for loves of Hero and Leander?
3—Who is Arrowsmith's wife in Lewis's novel?
4—Japanese coin.
5—Lines (abbr.).
7—What is an internal cylindrical cavity, as of a pipe, tube, or gun?
8—What do you call something kept back for future use?
9—Priam was king of what place?
11—Edge.
12—What is a pointed stump or partly-burned tree?
16—A cognomen is what?
17—Aged.
19—The okapi lives on what continent?
20—What is first name of author of "June and the Payeock"?
22—Who is one of characters in Wagner's "Das Rheingold"?
25—Male descendant.
26—What is a profit denoting "two"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Police

We believe Governor Bricker is mistaken when after rejecting an international police force, he says that the United States will be so strong it will have no need for military alliances after the war. This appears to rule out any collective action to keep the peace. Although Mr. Bricker says he would not object to "something like the League," his idea seems to be that the United States should arm to the hilt and hope that nobody will start another world war.

We believe this single-handed security is a negative and dangerous policy. There is a difference between strong, self-respecting, national independence and strong, self-centered, anarchical nationalism. The first will seek by cooperation to prevent the economic and political frictions which make for war and to set up a voluntary or full-time police force to curb outlaws. The second will seek to avoid those frictions by ignoring them or drawing back from them—often unconsciously increasing the sense of fear and rivalry which make for war—and striving for security in an armed isolation which is as inadequate as a householder's pistol once the gangsters have taken over the town.

Deeply as we disagree with the Ohio Governor on this issue, we should like to commend him for his forthrightness in presenting his views and in trying to get the people to think through the question. He is right when he says that most Americans are talking loosely about an international police force, thinking chiefly about policing somebody else, especially small nations.

Here are two points that ought to be faced. Are Americans ready to have their international actions policed? Can the nations form a police force capable of dealing with a large aggressor?

On the first question it must be said that the sense of a world community will have to be developed greatly before any people would accept policing by an international organization as readily as they accept it by their national governments. But the alternative is continued world anarchy. Pushing on with world organization is certainly going in the right direction.

On the second question the answer seems to be another question: Do you prefer to try to stop an aggressor when he starts or after he has conquered half the world?

Treason Trials by Jury

Reports that the French Committee of National Liberation will provide jury trial in the best French tradition for Frenchmen accused of collaborating with the Nazis are welcome. Confirmation by the Committee through an official statement would help to win confidence among French conservative elements, and also among all who hope to see real order follow the liberation. Many have feared that the Committee's authority in France might be abused by persons seeking not so much justice as revenge.

The Riom trial under Vichy authority had already shown what a travesty of justice special courts could perform. It was rather disheartening to many to see the French Committee apparently adopting a similar method in the semi-satisfactory trial of Pierre Pucheu.

British influence may lie back of the announcement of jury trials in liberated France. In any event, the announcement comes at a time when important discussions between General de Gaulle and London authorities are being arranged. Into these discussions it is hoped to bring the United States. A guarantee that treason trials will not be made an instrument of class warfare would be a timely move for the French Committee.

Down to Earth

We felt sure there was some good reason—besides sun bathing—for those flat roofs on the modernistic homes of the past few years. They're ideal for helicopter landings. Individual helicopters, that is. If transportation companies can operate helicopter buses after the war out of 1,000 American cities and towns, landing on and taking off from bus-station roofs, why can't the man who used to plow through traffic with his motor car use a personal helicopter for commuting? This should be one way of avoiding the bicycle, lawnmower, and rake that Junior seems to be forever leaving on the driveway.

The Fighting in Italy

A commentator on the Italian Front observes that the German artillery "is awfully good, but ours is awfully numerous." That seems to be the story. Allied infantry, advancing under the cover of mobile artillery, a dominant air cover, and with superority in quantity and quality of both men and materials, are pressing the Germans back inexorably.

The question at the moment seems to be whether the Nazis can marshal sufficient strength near Valmontone, less than 20 miles below Rome, to clear the Via Casilina long enough to extricate their forces—remnants of 12 divisions—now apparently caught between the advancing forces on the south and the strong and enveloping flank that sprang from the Anzio Beachhead. If the Germans cannot accomplish this, it means capture of a substantial portion of their Southern Italian Army corps, and the forcing of the decision in Berlin whether to send reinforcements to Italy for another line south of the Po or to hold them for the momentarily expected blows from Russia and from across the Channel.

This is not a decision that can be taken coldly. The Southern Front must, from the German view, be protected. Air bases can be secured nearer the Reich, and perhaps even an "end run" projected across the Adriatic and up through the Balkans. German memories still retain recollection of how the crumbling of their Southern Front hastened the end in 1918.

So the events we are witnessing in Italy are not a secondary side-show. They are momentous, and may even contain a large part of the final issue.

Mr. Thomas on Strikes

The strong condemnation of wartime strikes uttered by R. J. Thomas, president of the C. I. O.'s United Auto Workers, in insisting that some 11,000 of his union members return to war production in seven Chrysler plants, is a welcome indication that this militant group is attaining greater awareness of its responsibilities. His statement that "public opinion has become inflamed against our union" and his decrying of picketing is evidence, too, of labor's at least partial realization of its deteriorating public relations.

The Chrysler strike was an especially difficult one to explain to men in the street, or men in fox holes, for here, apparently, were not involved the classic issues of wages and/or hours, or other long-term gains for the working man. This strike got to be known as a "soda pop" strike. It began, so the story goes, when 16 C. I. O. members prevented A. F. of L. union members from delivering soft drinks to Chrysler's Highland Park plant. In addition, the C. I. O. men were charged with throwing out three of their own supervisors.

When the 16 were dismissed by the company, the local C. I. O. officers declined to demand their reinstatement. The walkout, spreading to other plants and tying up among other things, production of naval guns, followed. The international officers entered the wrangle, suspending some leaders of the local.

Mr. Thomas' sharp statement was designed to lift the eyes of the workers above all the obscure ramifications and hot feelings to their really big job as Americans, which is, of course, to win the war.

This is undoubtedly an oversimplified explanation of all that occurred. The public seldom can be informed about all the delicate nuances concerning jurisdiction, which, in turn, means union growth and influence and all the other facets of a labor imbroglio. The blunt words of U. A. W. executives about general lack of cooperation from Chrysler officials in achieving labor harmony perhaps should not be passed over without notice either.

But Mr. Thomas is well advised in acting on the assumption that there is a vast difference in public patience, toward strikes during the climactic moments of a war and public sympathies toward Labor in peacetime.

When it comes to digging in, some of the boys believe they will be able to give lessons to the famous razor-edge clam when they get out of the Army.

Viewed from a few weeks ahead, it looks as though the boys in Chicago won't have time—let alone the necessity—to fill even a hall bedroom with smoke.

Locking the Gate Isn't Enough

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Challenging Assumptions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The individual who accustoms himself to challenge assumptions can profit the world. He does not fail to plan for the utmost and the hardest when confronted by difficulties, but he refuses to accept as final anything less than the ideal that constructive accomplishment is always possible.

The imminent invasion of Europe provides him a case in point. He may find himself prone to base his thinking on either of two assumptions: (1) that our military men, for purposes of morale, are overestimating the dangers of the attack; (2) that the dangers are indeed greater than the estimates or warnings indicate.

But in the light of what is known about spiritual law, the individual sees he has a clear duty to be satisfied by no assumption less unrigid than the premise that what is right to be done can be effectively done, and furthermore that it can be accomplished with far more efficiency by and for all concerned than anything the human mind can adequately foresee.

It is in line with what is nearest right under the circumstances for the thinker to be absolutely sure that the European fortress must be stormed and taken—and freedom secured for all imprisoned by its walls. For this accomplishment, fearless love is the proper motive. Its motive power exceeds what seems to oppose it as the morning sun rimming the hills with light exceeds for powerfulness the vast darkness of the entire night sky. In this parallel lies a hint of the reason for such assurance. OBSERVER

Los Angeles

"A Praying Nation"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A young woman of my acquaintance has a brother in New Guinea. This boy is in the thick of the fighting. This young woman is praying for her brother — sending out thoughts of love and protection. The boy's childlike faith in his sister's prayers is giving him confidence and he is unafraid.

How little we realize the far-reaching power of prayer. An instance is given here from this boy's letter to his sister: "Was kidding M—— a while ago and asked him why he always gets in the same foxhole I do when we have a raid. He said he had heard me say I wasn't afraid of getting it for I have a sister back home who always prays for me. So if he stays around, close to me, he will be safe."

There is one instance where two boys are believing in the power of prayer. How many thousands of others are looking to us back home for prayers of protection? Would it not be a glorious tribute to be called "a praying nation"?

The writer has neither husband, son nor brother in the service but after reading the letter from the boy in New Guinea, she feels those boys all over the world are looking for spiritual support from us at home.

Many Governors and Mayors have stated that in their prospective States or cities D-Day will be designated a day of prayer. D-Day, Deliverance Day, should mean deliverance from fear, deliverance from bondage, deliverance from want and woe, hate and destruction. G. L. W.

Long, Md.

For the Good of the Whole?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been somewhat puzzled by the recent episode of a Roman Catholic priest's trip to Moscow. In all the press and radio discussions about the effects of the trip on that church or on Poland I have yet to discover any genuine concern for the welfare of these United States as a whole.

Are we to pursue a foreign policy with reference to the U. S. S. R. based on what might be good for some minority? Or are we going to follow a policy based upon the greatest good for the greatest number?

It would appear to me that such an American policy should in no case alienate our powerful and gallant ally, regardless of pressure groups. R. WILLIAMS

Rochester, N. Y.

Two Priests

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As you so ably state in your editorial, "Odyssey of a Priest," the story of the Rev. Stanislaus Orlemanski could not help but capture the public's interest.

Naturally, in any organization there must be rules and if they are broken there must be discipline. Many thinking people are no doubt remembering, however, that educational groups and other liberal-minded citizens viewed with grave concern the activities of the Rev. Charles Coughlin.

This latter priest was allowed to broadcast by radio and to use discriminatory and inflammatory language and yet during that time he was never disciplined in any manner apparent to the general public.

Biddeford, Maine L. D.

"Maintenance of Membership"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was surprising to read the large two-column article in a recent Christian Science Monitor on "Maintenance of Membership," and not find a word about the unfairness of maintenance of membership under present WLB rules. The article said: "Fifteen days are allowed in each plant, after application of the maintenance-of-membership stipulation, during which workers may, if they wish, drop out of the union but still retain their jobs." It failed to say that anyone who later joins the union must remain a member and pay his dues or lose his job.

Now, many good but weak people join unions because they cannot stand the ridicule of fellow workers who try to make life uncomfortable for them, thus forcing unwilling workers into the union. These good people figure the dues are small, thus gaining peace at a small price.

Many a business man can tell how he could have sold his workers down the river to the union at a low wage rate in exchange for a check-off which guarantees sure payment of all dues into the union coffer.

Your article in closing states: "It appears to be a war problem, and the answer had best be deferred until war ends. That may not be the happiest answer at the moment, but it is the only one that events in Chicago suggest." Are we so far off the beam that we must stay off? Doesn't our Constitution guarantee freedom to the individual within the law?

Los Angeles P. M. VIRTUE

"Far From Settled"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Seizure of Montgomery Ward's property "without due process of law" is very far from being settled.

The C. I. O. election to determine union strength, the withdrawal of Federal troops, and the court's subsequent dismissal of the proceedings without prejudice decides nothing. A trespass has been made on American liberty and everything that the American flag stands for. American honor now demands justice. AUGUST W. CONRAD

Clayton, Mo.

Garden Co-operation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Employer and employee are co-operating here in the Victory Garden movement. The Diesel Equipment division of General Motors has leased, plowed, and fertilized a 10-acre tract of land. The employees are working it.

The tract is about a half-mile long and is laid out in 36 x 65 foot plots. Streets have been made and appropriately named; some are labeled as follows: Diesel Equipment Road, Eisenhower Road, MacArthur Boulevard, and Arnold Avenue.

Each garden has been assigned on the first-come, first-choice plan. The 134 employees are looking forward to well-stocked cellars and prizes which the company is offering for the best gardens. L. L.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Advantages of Taking Rome

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

The Germans now claim that the loss of Rome will give the Allies only a prestige advantage.

For Berlin to state it that way scarcely conveys the full weight of this "prestige" victory. It also overlooks one or two other little advantages which the Germans would perhaps rather not have their people or their satellites dwell upon too much at this time.

The "prestige" factor is something the Germans have themselves built up by their own military action. They spent heavily in treasure, in weapons of war, and in German lives to deny us this prestige.

Their investment included the costly defense of Cassino, the construction of the Gustav and Hitler lines, the committment of 17 first-class German combat divisions to the holding of those lines and everything they lost in the retreat from Cassino. That loss included thousands of prisoners, a very large proportion of the heavy guns and lesser equipment of the army of 14 divisions, defeated on the main front below Rome and the beachhead front, and the disorganization of this big and important army.

To have spent so much for the prestige of holding Rome measures how heavily they value that prestige. There is no reason why their estimate of its value should not be the yardstick of its value to us. Rome was for them an argument that German troops were superior to Allied troops.

They wanted that argument to bolster the confidence of their people in the German army during the pre-invasion period. They wanted it to give their troops on the Channel and on the Russian Front an extra fillip of confidence at the moment of the assault. They invested lavishly on this.

Their defeat below Rome lowers the morale of every German soldier anywhere in Europe. It also gives every Allied soldier that ounce of extra confidence which comes from knowing that a crack German army has just taken a thorough drubbing on another front.

Add to that a few other more tangible gains which go with Rome. The city itself may not be of military value. But around Rome are a cluster of airfields which are the biggest and best on the peninsula. The possession of the air fields at Foggia has already proved of enormous advantage to the Allied cause. From Foggia the Balkans and southern Germany have been brought under the weight of Allied air power.

The Rome airfields are about 150 miles nearer the German frontier than Foggia. That automatically carries the range of the Allied air attack 150 miles deeper into Germany. Of course, that doesn't happen at once. It took well over a month to get the Foggia fields in operating shape. Filling in the bomb craters is the least of the job.

What takes time is getting the flow of fuel and supplies moving and repair facilities set up. How soon Rome's airfields could be in operating condition is a variable. Much depends on how soon the port of Ostia can be organized to receive supplies.

Then there is Rome's value as a transportation center. It is in every sense the rail center of the country. It is also the communications center.

More than these, it is the political center. Mussolini's residual Fascist Government has had only a shadow of influence and authority since the surrender of the King. But what substance that shadow still enjoyed derived largely from the fact that Rome was still in Axis hands. With the fall of Rome that dwindles to nothing. When the Germans lose Rome they lose the last basis for the pretense that there is still an Italy in the Axis.

And not to be overlooked is the Vatican. So long as German troops patrolled the boundaries of Vatican City, the Papacy was forced to mold its voice always with an eye to this fact. Osservatore Romano, the Vatican daily newspaper, has been forced to heed German wishes to circulate in Rome itself.

That comes to an end with the fall of Rome. Whatever the Vatican may wish to say that it has not been saying in the past can be spoken freely once Rome is free.

Without Benefit of Press

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

"World wars are a symptom of the impending unification of the world. . . . A hundred years ago, unity of the world was an impossibility: now it's a necessity."

These sentences were spoken in the recent foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons. They are characteristic of strong revival of feeling over here in favor of international organization and more particularly of European unity.

One of the worst features of the paper shortage here in Britain, which limits most daily papers to a meager four pages, is that never was so much said by so many and read by so few—to paraphrase Prime Minister Churchill's historic words about the RAF in the Battle of Britain. In the course of the two-day parliamentary debate last week, for instance, several speakers emphasized their conviction that only in federation or some form of unification could Europe find peace and thus make world peace possible.

Yet these speeches with all their important implications as signs of these times were reported, if at all, in a few lines. One of the most forceful of these speeches was made by Captain Somerset de Chair, Conservative Member of Parliament for Norfolk, who is now back in Parliament after active war service in the Mediterranean theater.

Here are soma of the things he said, salvaged from drab columns of the House of Commons official report: "Not long ago, a pan-Europe committee was formed in this House and was addressed by Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, who for more than twenty years championed a conception of a united Europe. An interesting thing about that meeting is that nearly all of the back benchers who were on that committee are or have been members, some of them prominent members, of the present Government."

Captain de Chair quoted from Churchill. "Conception of a United States of Europe is right.

"Every step taken to that end which appeases obsolete hatred and vanished oppressions, which makes easier traffic and reciprocal services of Europe, which encourages its nations to lay aside their precautionary panoply, is good in itself—is good for them and good for all."

He cited Lord Lothian's speech in St. Louis that the future of Europe after the war must take the form of a European federation. He recalled General Smuts' recent words in Birmingham that Europe "should receive a new stable structure as united states or commonwealth of Europe." And he continued: "In view of this array of authoritative opinion, who will dare say any longer that the idea of a European federation is Utopian? The difficulty always has been to see how it could be brought about; but now, if ever, will be the opportunity.

"War and the destructive power of Nazi Germany has levelled familiar homes of European nations to a common heap of rubble called 'the new order.' With the destruction of Germany this will be swept away and the foundation of the new Europe will be bare. All difficulties which obstructed construction of European unity before the war are now swept aside. All nations upon the Continent of Europe—and I emphasize the phrase 'upon the Continent of Europe'—will either have been defeated by us in battle or have owed their survival to our protecting force. . . .

"Therefore, if Great Britain, Russia, and the United States of America decide that the nations of Europe shall form a federation, a federation can be formed and a framework can be built. . . . The ideal of a united Europe is no more Utopian today than was the conception of a United States of America in 1776. It may very well be that the constitution of the new Europe will follow similar lines.

"Axis attempt to dominate the world has forced Britain, the United States, Russia, and China into a partnership which at best can lead only to joint trusteeship of the globe for a generation after the war's stop. During that period of trusteeship, it will need all the wisdom of the nations to prevent dangerous cleavages being driven between their ideas as to the method of administering the world. Obviously, there are a great many difficulties, but the point to realize is that if we don't act quickly and resolutely when the world is in a state of flux immediately after the war, if we wait for the world to unify itself, we may wait forever; or we may wait for its final disintegration in the third and larger world war.

"The time to act is immediately after the war, and the time to prepare to act is now."

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